

CUTTING

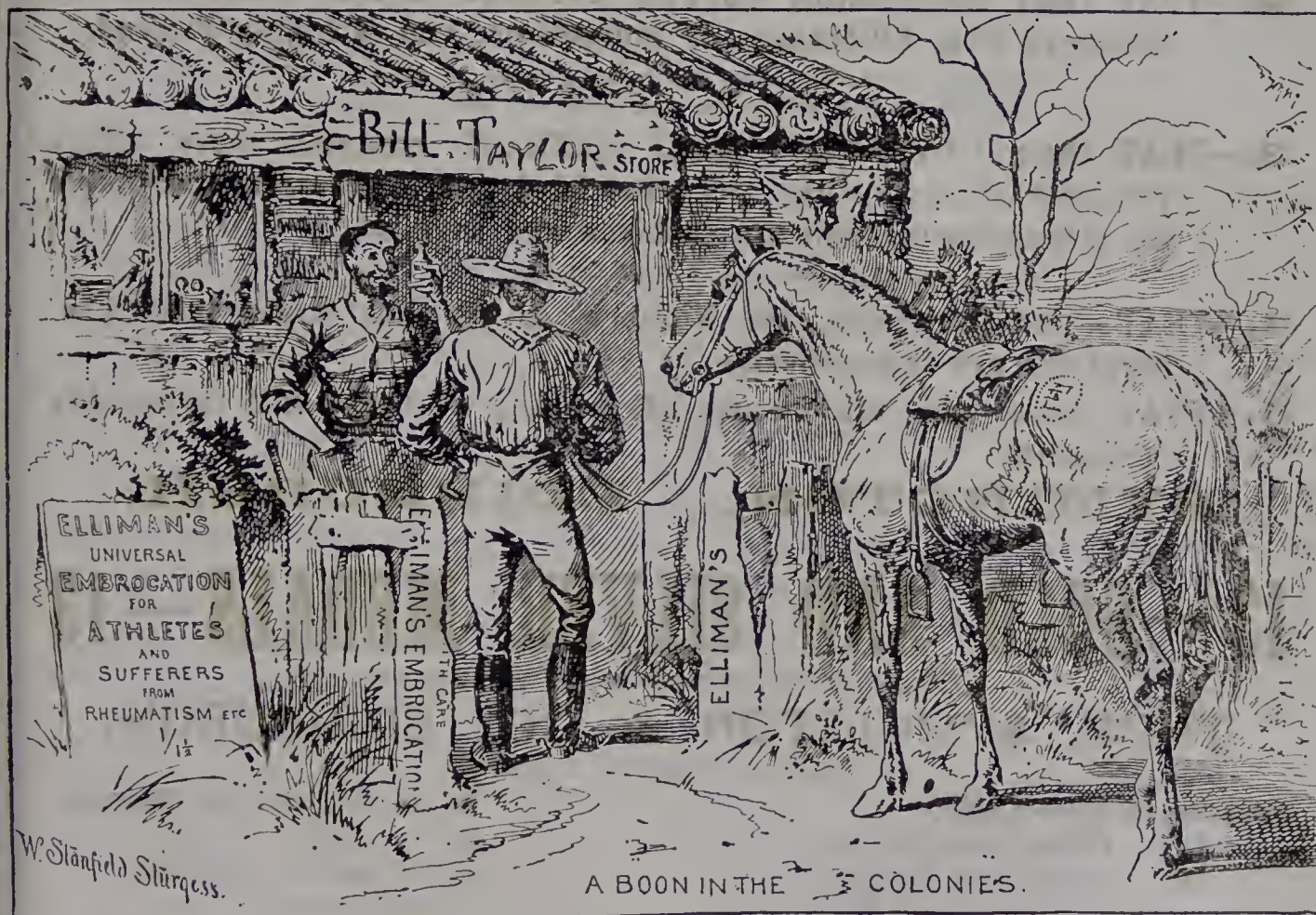
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION

For Human Use under 1/- and 2/4, and

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

For Horses, Cattle, and Dogs under 1/9, 2/2, and 3/-,

can only be done by signing an agreement **not to do so** and then **breaking faith**, as all Wholesalers are pledged to secure agreements from every purchaser not to sell retail under the above prices.



A BOON IN THE COLONIES.

We invite reports of all cases of cutting under the minimum prices, but the statements must be supported by evidence—viz., a receipted bill; when we will advise all the Wholesale Houses of the address of the dealer implicated, in order that his supplies may be cut off. Quotations in Retail Lists issued prior to April, 1890, are not a certain guide to present prices, as many have fallen in with our arrangements since the lists were printed, and quotations in those lists cannot be accepted as evidence of

CUTTING.

ADDRESS—ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

5—FACTS—5

"Coffee which makes the politician wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes."—*Pope*.

- 1.—THAT THOS. SYMINGTON & CO.'S "EDINBURGH" COFFEE ESSENCES** have the Largest Family Sale throughout the World. Pure and Strong.

"The most delicious and the rarest beverage in the world."—*Disraeli*.

- 2.—THAT their DANDELION COFFEE ESSENCE** affords great Relief to Sufferers from Biliousness or Indigestion, and is highly praised.

"One sip of this will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
Beyond the bliss of Dreams. Be wise, and taste!"—*Milton*.

- 3.—THAT their "PYRAMID" MALT EXTRACT** contains more active principle (*Diastase*) than any other kind, and is therefore invaluable for strengthening delicate Children and Invalids.

"Cull'd from sheaves of August gold."—*Anon*.

- 4.—THAT "for the Table, the Nursery, or the Sick Room, these preparations are indispensable."**

- 5.—THAT those who sell or use all or any of them will favourably remember**

SYMINGTON, EDINBURGH.

13—GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS—13

Have been Awarded the following Specialities of

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., EDINBURGH,

For Purity and Excellence of Quality:—

Essence of Pure Coffee	...	...	...	...	In 6d., 1s., and 2s. Bottles.
Do. Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	In do. do.
Do. Dandelion Coffee	...	...	...	...	In 1s. and 2s. Bottles.
"Edinburgh" Coffee and Milk	...	...	...	...	In 1-lb. Tins.
"Edinburgh" Chocolate and Milk	...	...	...	...	In do.
"Edinburgh" Cocoa and Milk	...	...	...	...	In do.
Prepared Taraxacum (Dandelion)	...	...	...	...	In $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tins.
Do. do. with Pure Coffee	...	...	...	...	In do. do.
"Pyramid" Malt Extract	...	...	...	...	In 8-oz. (fluid) Bottles.
Do. do. with Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	In do. do.

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., 61 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—BEAVERBANK, EDINBURGH.

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1890.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1843, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—LONDON, N.—Dispensing and Retail Business of good class; returns about £950 yearly; nearly all cash; shop very nicely fitted and good stock; good house and private entrance; about £900 required.

2.—LONDON CITY.—Retail and Dispensing; old-established concern; returns nearly £600 yearly; capital position for a pushing business; price about £450; full investigation.

3.—LONDON.—Central position; Dispensing and Retail, with good proprietary trade; all ready-money; returns nearly £600; very good profits; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; price about £600; worth immediate attention.

4.—LONDON.—Very busy middle-class thoroughfare; old-established Retail and Dispensing, with wine agency; returns £1,450 yearly, with good profits; well-fitted commodious shop and good stock; price £500 cash to an immediate purchaser; full investigation permitted.

5.—LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; very good class; returns £500 yearly; single-fronted handsome shop and good stock; 6-roomed house and garden; price required £400.

6.—LONDON SUBURB. S.E.—Good Middle-class Business; established 5 years; conducted by assistant; returns £375; easily increased by a principal; well-fitted shop and good stock; comfortable house; price about £350; part may remain if wished.

7.—PROVINCIAL TOWN.—Seaport.—Wholesale and Retail Business of high-class; annual return £5,500; particulars furnished only to gentlemen sending a London reference and prepared to invest about £4,000.

8.—INLAND WATERING PLACE.—First-class Business for disposal; returns nearly £1,200 yearly; profits large; handsome shop and good stock; situation first-rate; about £1,450 required.

9.—KENT.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, situate in a large town; commanding shop; returns £700 yearly; good house; rent easy; held on lease. Price £500.

10.—KENT.—Large town.—Old-established Business, held by the vendor between nine and ten years; returns between £300 and £900 yearly; large sale for own proprietary articles; good house, private entrance, garden, &c.; price about £750.

11.—SEASIDE (South).—Favourite watering-place.—Handsome Pharmacy; well-situate for business; returns about £1,600 yearly; very profitable; to an immediate purchaser special advantages will be offered vendor having purchased London business; about £1,600 required.

12.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Mixed Wholesale and Retail Agricultural trade; returns about £2,000 yearly; good business premises, held at low rental on long lease; valuation of stock and fixtures, with nominal premium only.

13.—NEAR LONDON.—Agricultural Retail, with Dispensing; very old-established concern; returns about £2,000 yearly; several good proprietary veterinary preparations included in sale; large and well-fitted shop, and good house with large garden; about £1,200 required, or valuation if required.

14.—SOUTH COAST.—Winter resort.—Handsome corner shop; good-class Dispensing and Retail; returns between £1,300 and £1,400 yearly; particulars on application; about £1,100 required.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

£60.—The well-manufactured Fittings, &c., of a small Chemist's shop. G. K. W. Sutton & Co., 76 Chiswell Street, London.

ACCUMULATION of travellers' samples, consisting of trusses, suspensory bandages, chest-expanding braces, belts, &c., to be cleared as job lines; to any druggist doing a quick and cheap trade would be great bargain; to be seen by appointment only. Vincent Wood, 3 St. Andrew's Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.

FOR SALE.—Stopped shop rounds; 50 dozen new gold-labelled ditto, at per dozen, 8-oz., 7s. 6d.; 20-oz., 9s.; 30-oz., 11s.; 40-oz., 13s.; 12-foot range mahogany-fronted drawers, cut-glass knobs, and bevelled plate-glass labels, £9; 12-foot range polished pine ditto, £6 12s.; desk and case, 55s.; 6-ft. dispensing screen, mirror centre, £5 10s.; ditto, new design, £7 10s.; 24 best pink jars, 4-lb., gold-labelled, 5s. each; 24 3-lb. blue ditto, ditto, 2s. each; 1, 6-ft. second-hand mahogany-top dispensing counter and screen, 5l.; 1 mahogany desk with glass case in front, 35s.; 1, 8-gall. carboy with cut stoppers 17s. 6d.; 2, 3-gall. ditto, 7s. 6d. each; 2, 6 and 8-gall. carboys, 6s., 14s., and 18s. each; 120 second-hand wide and narrow mouthed rounds, 8 to 40 oz., gold labelled, 80s.; 1, 9-ft. second-hand mahogany-top counter, fitted with drawers, 5l. Illustrated list post free. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters and Valuers, Bond Street, Birmingham.

A JACCIO, CORSICA.—To be Sold or Let on long lease, property of 60 acres, with pleasure-grounds and park, three substantial houses, wine-cellar, stabling (5 horses), and coachhouse; extensive orange, lemon, and cedar groves, well planted with fruit-trees of best varieties; abundant water and complete system of irrigation; two acres of wire-fenced poultry run; large farm of flowers and scented shrubs and herbs for the manufacture of essential oils and perfumes; distillery worked by steam, and complete modern installation in full work. Address, X. Y. Z., care of Messrs. B. Bradshaw & Co., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

TO LET.

GOOD opening for Chemist. Apply, T. Evans, Cefutwich, Sennybridge Brecon.

TO Dentists.—Two Rooms above shop in main road; no opposition; exceptional opportunity; suitable for branch; further particulars on application. Oammuck, Chemist, 6 Salisbury Terrace, Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W.

CHEMISTS and others.—To Let, two splendid Shops; one suitable for Chemist and Post Office; large, growing neighbourhood close to tramway termini, Barking Road, Plaistow. Apply, Austey & Sons, Auctioneers, Plaistow, E.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—The excellent House and Shop, 11 Moor Lane, Great Crosby, near Liverpool; the shop is well fitted up, and all fast fixtures belong to the landlord. Apply to T. May Smith, Fern Lea, Kensington, Liverpool.

F. J. BRETT,
VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

*References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.***BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.**

£1,050 returns.—York.—Good market town; General Retail, Prescribing, and fair Dispensing; price about £300.

£700.—Kent.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; large house; net profit £250; price £450.

£1,000.—First-class Retail, Dispensing, &c.; pretty suburb of Midland town; net profit nearly one-half; price £1,000, or Major man would be entertained as partner for half-share.

£400.—Also appointment worth £100 per annum; London, S.E.; price £475.

£1,100 returns.—Eastern Counties; market town; good Country Retail, house large; price £700.

£700.—Birmingham.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; price £550; can be much increased; vendor not often at home.

£400.—Very profitable good class; Retail and Dispensing; net profits one-half; at valuation, about £400.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

VENDORS will find our Office a quick medium for the Sale of genuine Businesses. Strict confidence guaranteed. Several good-class Businesses wanted returning £700 to £1,500. Town or country.**PURCHASERS** are invited to apply (stating their requirements) for particulars of businesses, sent free on application.**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS****HANTS.**—Seaport town.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £500; large double-fronted shop, in main street; good house; low rent; price £350, or valuation of stock and fixtures only.**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £800 under management; rent £30; convenient house, garden; could be doubled by adding heavy trade; price £600, or offer.**BUCKS.**—Unopposed Village Business; returns £900; full prices obtained for everything; low rent; good house, garden, greenhouse; same hands 24 years; retiring; price only £450.**YORKSHIRE.**—Best position in important market town; Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £1,050; net profit £400; same hands 24 years; retiring; rent £40; price £900, or offer.**WILTSHIRE.**—Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £1,300, with good profits; well situated in increasing market town; large house, good garden; same hands many years; price £1,000.**HOME COUNTY.**—30 miles from Town.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £1,100; excellent profits; large, convenient house; same hands many years; price £1,000, or valuation.**NOTTINGHAM (near).**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £6 week; should be doubled; corner shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £25; price £200, or valuation.**LONDON, N.**—Important main thoroughfare; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £900; net profit £350; with scope for considerable increase; price about £800.**LONDON (Suburb).**—Five miles out.—Retail and Prescribing trade, returning £8 per week; rent £26; nice house and garden; owner, going abroad, must sell; price only £175, or offer.

Other Businesses, town and country, from £100 to £5,000. Particulars forwarded free on application.

Terms for Sale and Valuation on application.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry St., Aldgate, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST'S Business in the City for disposal. Write to Exors., care of William Dawson & Sons, Advertising Agents, 121 Cannon Street, City.**£175.**—A small Business in the Black Country; capable of much extension; stock could be moved; fittings, &c., alone, £60. A. B. Wyleys & Co., Coventry.**SMALL** newly-opened Drug Business, in one of the principal towns of Lancashire; returns about £4 weekly; could easily be doubled; rent £22. Apply, "Drug," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**FOR** Sale, an old-established Drug and Grocery Business; the situation of the premises is admitted to be the best for commerce in the town of Hartlepool; the establishment is licensed for Retail Wine and Wholesale Spirit. Apply, Wm. Kay, Solicitor, Hartlepool; or Henry Jackson High Street, Hartlepool.**Mr. G. B. CROCKER,**Trade Valuer, Transfer Agent, & Accountant,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.**NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—Good-class Business, in pleasant town; returns £1,400; price £1,200; very handsome pharmacy and first-class residence.**HOMER COUNTY.**—Good-class Family and Dispensing trade; returns £700; price £600, or valuation of stock and fixtures; low rent.**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; very low rent; price £700; handsome pharmacy; best position in the town.**WEST OF ENGLAND** (Cathedral City).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £500; price £450; handsome pharmacy, and excellent prospects.**MIDLANDS.**—Mixed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £1,100; price £700, or valuation of stock and fixtures.**LONDON, N.**—Retail and Dispensing; under very indifferent management doing £0 weekly; price £275; good house, and very low rent.**LONDON, N.W.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, in main road; returns £600; price £500; open to offer; part may remain.**LONDON, W.**—Very profitable Dispensing and Prescribing trade, in select suburb; returns £600; price £450; an exceptionally good investment.

Valuations for Private or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms on application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.**YORKSHIRE** West Riding.—Unopposed Country Retail Business, in West Riding; population about 3,000; wide district; returns average £300; satisfactory reasons for leaving; price £190. H. R. M., care of Mr. Culling, Colne Road, Brierfield.**OLD ESTABLISHED** Business; age cause of disposal; valuable proprietary medicines and recipes; cash trade; populous locality; suit active man; personal interview invited. Address E. F. K., Miss Atkinson, 40A King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.**SHROPSHIRE.**—An old-established Light Retail and Prescribing Business; country town; returning over £300; capable of increase; good house and garden; rent and taxes low; good opening for dentistry; every investigation. 195/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**IMMEDIATE** (West of England).—A Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £450, nothing heavy, and steadily increasing; low rent; good house; opposition slight; price £250 or valuation; net profit over £200; must be sold at once; actual value £350. "Coca," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**LANCASHIRE** Manufacturing town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; main thoroughfare; returns £5 to £3 per week; good profits; might be doubled; rent £50, with good commodious house; nice, valuation of stock and fixtures. Apply in first instance to Mr. Maynard, Chemist, The Pharmacy, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.**OVER** £920 returns, with indifferent management; commanding corner, in best position of prosperous and healthy manufacturing town on the borders of Cheshire; no points or petroleum; good house and warehouse; easy rental; vendor, giving up trade, will accept £350. "Chemist," care of Mrs. Roaks, 67 Newcasttle Street, Hulme, Manchester.**IMPORTANT** to Chemists.—Advertiser has a thoroughly genuine Business to dispose of, returning over £600. North Midlands; as he wishes to go south, would like to purchase good Dispensing Business, London suburb or seaside country town, returning £600 to £800; no agents. Address, first, "Dispenser 40," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**MANCHESTER** (good suburb).—Light Retail and Dispensing; commanding position; good house; vendor retiring; average returns for last 3 years £1,186; cash required about £900; references to London and Manchester houses; full particulars on application, with reference enclosed. Address, A. Z., care of S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, London. (No Agents.)**FOR** immediate Sale, £200 cash, splendid bargain, a light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, near Clapham Common; convenient house; good shop, specially well fitted; good prices for everything; proprietor has obtained a public appointment, and as his duties commenced on the 18th instant the business must be disposed of before that date. Apply, Pharmacie Frizell, 1 Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square.**THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON**, Chemists' Agents and Valuers, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have Businesses for Disposal: In Nottingham, about £500, with Wines and Spirits; St. Helen's, £300; Bradford, £400; Southport (outskirts), £375; Blackpool (branch), about £200; Stalybridge, £500; Wales, £500; Suburb of Manchester, £450; Liverpool, £200; Hollinwood (cheap), £75; Lancaster, £100; Leicestershire, £300; Blackburn, £125; Hyde, £250; Burnley, £1,000; and several others.

INCREASING Country Business, in small Midland town; double-fronted shop, good house, and large garden; expenses very low; unopposed; population of place and surroundings, 8000; returns nearly £400; hours very easy—close half day Wednesday; would suit old and young gentleman; cash price, £250; owner taking larger. T. F., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON, Manchester, have a nice general Business for disposal, in a small suburban suburban district, on the Lancashire Coast; returns about £300, at splendid profits; 1,000 prescriptions, with repeats, per year, and only established 4 years, so every chance of being a good and respectable business; excellent shop and house, rent £45; well suited for a person in delicate health.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, a small genuine Light Retail Business; Eastern counties preferred. Address, "Physic," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED at once, genuine Retail Business, returning £700 to £1,000; medium-sized town preferred, easy of access to London; cash ready. J. G. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED immediately, in a dry, healthy neighbourhood, within easy distance of London, a sound Business, where there is good scope for increase; comfortable house essential, and if with garden preferred. Address, in confidence, H. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

APPRENTICE wanted for an old-established Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply, D. Danor Sutherland, Chemist, 55 High Street, Tynes, Devon.

FRANCE.—Wanted, a well-educated Youth as Apprentice in a French Pharmacy; splendid opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language, together with the business; comfortable home, healthy and pleasant locality; two years' engagement; premium required. Apply, Monsieur Debeuf, l'Pharmacie, 29bis Boulevard Hauteclap, Tours, France.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

GENTLEMAN required as Assistant Manager in Wholesale Druggists' sundries house; possible prospect of Partnership. Apply, by letter in first instance, to H. N. Howard, F.C.A., 54 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, E.C.

IMPROVER or Junior, in a good-class pushing business. Write and usual particulars to G. S. Simpkins, 75 High Street, Stourbridge.

TRAVELLER for first-class Drug House; good references. Apply, stating salary and expenses, to W. Chemens, 3 Queen Street, Neath.

WANTED, a Wetman. State full particulars, with references and salary required, to Box D 49, P. O., Leeds.

ASSISTANT for Retail Country Business; qualified. Apply, with full particulars, to Deighton & Smith, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bridgnorth.

WANTED, a good Junior (outdoors); must speak French. Apply, with full particulars, to Charles Spencer, 89 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

BALKWILL & CO. have a vacancy for a Qualified Assistant, to reside on the premises. Apply, stating full particulars, to 10a Old Town Street, Plymouth.

A QUALIFIED Junior with good experience. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary, &c., to J. Scheer, 142 Earl's Court Road, South Kensington.

AN Assistant; indoors; about 22; accustomed to mixed business. Apply, stating salary, with references, photo, to be returned, Marsden, Chemist, Denman Street, Nottingham.

R. JEFFREY & SON, Pitbl, Cheltenham, will have a vacancy for a good all-round Assistant early in November; one only kept; abstainer preferred; state age, salary required, and usual particulars.

QUALIFIED Assistant, for Light Retail and Dispensing branch; indoors; salary £52 and commission. State age, height, and usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to Bessie & Co., Chemists, Devonport.

WANTED, immediately, a Junior Assistant, about 22; one used to a good country trade preferred. Apply, enclosing photo (to be returned), and full particulars as to reference and salary required, to D. Prosser, Sheerness.

ASSISTANT wanted, indoors. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclosing photo, to Gilbert & Hall, 15 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

AT ONCE.—An active, obliging, and trustworthy Assistant. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, and salary required, enclosing carte, to E. Matthews, Royston, Herts.

ASSISTANT (indoors), with knowledge of Mechanical Dialectry, for a good dispensing business, West End. Apply, with full particulars, to L. D. S., care of Maw, Son & Thompson, 11 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SURGICAL Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Wanted, a young man as Assistant; of gentlemanly appearance; to live out. Apply by letter, stating what experience, salary required, &c., "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant, in house; accustomed to best class of business, especially Dispensing; good personal character indispensable; state age, height, salary, references. Randall & Son, Southampton.

WANTED, at once, a thoroughly competent Dispenser and Book-keeper, unmarried, to a firm of surgeons in the country; salary £50 to £70 per annum, with rooms and attendance. Apply, Jeston, Barnes & Rigge, Henley-on-Thames.

AN Assistant; indoors; not under 23 years of age; of good address and experience (Minor qualification preferred); must have good references. Apply (personally if possible) to W. Bower, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 36 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

WANTED, an energetic and obliging Assistant, about 23, for a first-class cash business; one used to Dispensing and good Retail, state age, height, particulars of experience, and salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), H, 59 North Street, Brighton.

JUNIOR Assistant, not under 21 years, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; one able to prescribe and left in charge occasionally preferred. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, salary required, when disengaged, enclosing photo, to John Lea, Folkestone.

TURNOVER or Improver wanted by a Pharmaceutical Chemist in a Midland market town, where there is every opportunity of learning his business. Apply, stating age, references, and other necessary particulars to L. Messrs. Wyleys & Co., Druggists, Coventry.

OCTOBER 24.—A competent trustworthy Assistant; indoors; a permanency and good salary to a reliable man; aged about 24. Apply, giving full particulars, stating references, salary, and enclosing photo (to be returned), to Geo. Shepperly, Market Place, Nottingham.

TRAVELLER wanted on commission, in town and country, calling upon Chemists, Druggists, and Stores; only those need apply having good connections in the trade and representing already a good firm. Address 141/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AT once, an Assistant to take charge of a Chemist's business; one who has sufficient cash to purchase it in a month or so; it is situated in a very busy thoroughfare in a large and prosperous seaport town, and returns £500 under indifferent management. Apply to Q. E. D., 16 Queen Street, Cardiff.

WANTED, an Agent for Great Britain, especially for Ireland, for the sale of Danish Butter-colour, Cheese-colour, and Reunet; also an Agent for Australia and New Zealand for the same purpose. Apply, with references, to Messrs. Jensen & Langebeck, Petersen's Laboratories, Copenhagen, Denmark.

AT Once.—Assistant, about 22, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business; must be thoroughly steady and trustworthy; an abstainer; member of a Christian church preferred; state age, height, and salary required, enclosing carte and references. Address, Mr. Vizer, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

FRED COATES, New Basford, Nottingham, requires a smart energetic Junior or Improver immediately, from 18 to 20 years of age (outdoors); a total abstainer and one with a knowledge of postal and telegraph work preferred; applications not answered in one week may be considered declined.

WANTED at once, Senior and Junior (or Improver), for a first-class Retail and Dispensing business; six kept; close at 7, except Saturdays; half-holiday weekly. Apply, with particulars of salary asked, business experience, references, and send photo, to E. Haworth Earle, 22 Market Place, Hull.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch (good-class trade); age 25 to 35; must have had good experience, be a neat and accurate Dispenser, and of gentlemanly manners and appearance; no one need apply whose references will not bear the strictest investigation. All particulars to A. Blackbourn, 270 Moseley Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Dispenser.—The Committee of the Southampton Dispensary require, immediately, a Resident Dispenser, holding the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society; salary first year £85, increased to £5 per annum up to £100, together with residence, coal, and gas free. Applications, stating age, previous engagements, and references, to the Hon. Secs., the Dispensary, Southampton, not later than Wednesday, the 8th inst.

QUALIFIED Assistant, from 25 to 35 years of age, to take charge of Retail counter; commencing salary £2 5s. per week (outdoors); hours 8 to 8, no Sunday or night duty. Apply, personally, "Chemist," Harrod's Stores (Limited), 101, 103, 105 Brompton Road, S.W.

WANTED, competent qualified Assistant; must be a reliable Dispenser and well up in general Retail; height not less than 5 ft. 8 in.; must be steady and of good address, and have good reference; indoors; hours 8 to 9; off alternate Sundays and half day per week. Particulars to D., 44a Renshaw Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT (outdoors), Minor qualification, good Dispenser and Salesman; tooth extractor preferred; comfortable permanency; two kept; hours 8 to 8; one evening off weekly. Full particulars, giving references, stating salary required when disengaged, and enclosing photo (to be returned), Cowan, Chemist, Star Hill, R. Chester.

WANTED, immediately, for a Dispensing Business in the North of England, an indoor Assistant (qualified); gentlemanly, and of good address; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser, and accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, giving experience, age, height, salary required, and references, to Y., care of Messrs. Barron, Harvey & Co., 6 Giltspur Street, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR or Improver (20); good Dispensing house. G. R., 141 Great College Street, N.W.

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October 1, 1890.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

PLASTERS—MARGINAL.

On Leather	Retail Price	Balsamic	Calefaciens	Roborans	COD LIVER OIL	No.	Retail Price	Belladonna, Capsicum, or Opium
		Per Doz.	Per Doz.	Per Doz.	Per Doz.			Per Doz.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.
Heart Shape	1d.	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	—	—	—
" "	1½d.	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	2	3d.	1 10
" "	2d.	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	3	4d.	2 10
" "	3d.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	4	6d.	3 9
" "	4d.	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	—	—	—
" "	6d.	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	6	8d.	5 8
Long Shape	1d.	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	—	—	—
" "	2d.	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2	3d.	1 10
" "	3d.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	3	4d.	2 10
" "	4d.	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	4	6d.	3 9
" "	6d.	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	6	8d.	5 8
" "	8d.	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	8	1/-	7 6
Oval Shape	2d.	1 3	1 3	1 3	—	—	—	—
" "	3d.	1 10	1 10	1 10	—	2	3d.	1 10
" "	4d.	2 6	2 6	2 6	—	3	4d.	2 10
" "	6d.	3 9	3 9	3 9	—	4	6d.	3 9
" "	8d.	5 8	5 8	5 8	—	6	8d.	5 8
" "	—	—	—	—	—	8	1/-	7 6
Saddle Shape	6d.	3 9	3 9	3 9	—	—	8d.	5 8
" "	8d.	5 8	5 8	5 8	—	—	1/-	7 6
Breast Shape	4d.	—	Emp.	2 6	—	6d.	Bella-	3 9
" "	6d.	—	Plumbi	3 9	—	8d.	donna or	5 8
							Opium	

THROAT PLASTERS. 1d.; Balsamic, 7d. dozen.

" " 2d.; Belladonna, 1/3 dozen.

NOTE.—We can also supply BELLADONNA PLASTER spread to order in the following sizes, exclusive of margin,

2 × 3, 3 × 4, 3½ × 3½, 6 × 6, 7½ × 7½, 8 × 4 inches

1/6 2/- 2/- 4/- 6/- 4/- per dozen.

These sizes are frequently required in dispensing.

PLASTERS—WITH ADHESIVE MARGIN, ON LEATHER.

LONG OR HEART SHAPE, BELLADONNA, CAPSICUM, OR OPIUM.

Size—No. 3 4 6 8

4/- 6/- 8/- 12/- dozen.

LONG OR HEART SHAPE, ROBORANS, OR STRENGTHENING.

Size—No. 3 4 6 8

2/8 4/- 6/- 8/- dozen.

PLASTERS—

BREAST SHAPE, ON SWANSDOWN.

No. 4 6

BELLADONNA ... 2/8 4/- per dozen

PLUMBI ... 1/4 2/- "

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These Plasters are spread on Leather specially prepared and perforated, and are ventilating, more pliable, adhere more closely, and in every way superior to the ordinary marginal plasters. They are protected with Muslin on the back. We can supply them with plain backs if required.

On Leather	No.	Retail Price	Balsamic, Calefaciens, Roborans, or Strengthening	Retail Price	Belladonna, Capsicum, or Opium
			Per Doz.		Per Doz.
			s. d.		s. d.
Heart Shape	1	1½d.	0 11	—	—
" "	2	3d.	1 10	4d.	2 6
" "	3	4d.	2 6	6d.	3 9
" "	4	6d.	3 9	8d.	5 8
" "	6	8d.	5 8	1/-	7 6
Long Shape	1	1½d.	0 11	—	—
" "	2	3d.	1 10	4d.	2 6
" "	3	4d.	2 6	6d.	3 9
" "	4	6d.	3 9	8d.	5 8
" "	6	8d.	5 8	1/-	7 6
" "	8	1/-	7 6	1/6	11 0
Saddle Shape	—	8d.	—	—	—
" "	—	1/-	—	—	—
Breast Shape	—	8d.	5 8 Emp.	—	—
Belladonna	—	1/-	7 6 Plumbi	8d.	5 8

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BELLADONNA.

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We can also supply Opium, or Belladonna and Opium combined, which we spread to order.

PLASTERS, TONIC—ON SWANSDOWN.

HEART SHAPE Nos. 1 2 3 4 5

5/8 8/- 11/- 16/8 — gross.

LONG SHAPE ... 7/3 11/- 13/9 16/8 21/6 "

SADDLE SHAPE... .. 28/6 gross.

PLASTERS—POOR MAN'S

No. 1. On Cloth, Savars 15/3 per gross.

" 1a. On Paper " 6/8 per gross.

" 2. Porous " 3d. retail (in boxes, containing 2 dozen), 2/- per dozen.

" 2a. " on Paper, Savars, 2d. retail (in boxes containing 2 dozen), 15/- per gross.

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No. 1. Boxes of Eight assorted Ribbons (for Surgeons' use), 6/- per box.

No. 2. FOSSILINE, in boxes, 2 in. wide, 6 yards long, Savars, retail 9d., 6/- per dozen boxes.

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(Continued.)

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(See also page 9, bottom folio).



RESPIRATORS.



TRADE MARK

No.	1. Savars, Gent's METALLIC—Cotton Velvet pads ..	Retail per doz.
2.	" " SILVER WIRE GAUZE, Plated, Cotton Velvet Pads ..	oval 1/- 9/-
3.	" " PLATED, Silk Velvet Pads ..	2/6 18/-
4.	" " FINE SILVER PLATED WIRE GAUZE, Silk Velvet Pads ..	3/6 24/-
5.	" " OPEN SILVER PLATED Silk Velvet Pads ..	4/- 28/-
6.	" " Extra Fine ..	5/- 32/-
7.	" " Fine, GOLD PLATED ..	6/- 40/-
		7/- 48/-

No.	8. Savars, Gent's Open, GOLD PLATED ..	TRADE MARK	Retail per doz.
9.	" Ladies' Fine ..	oval 7/-	48/-
10.	" Open ..	" 7/6	50/-
11.	" Extra Fino SILVER PLATED ..	" 7/6	50/-
12.	" Open ..	" 6/-	40/-
13.	" SILVER WIRE, Plated, Cotton Velvet Pads ..	" 6/-	40/-
14.	" Plated, Silk Velvet Pads ..	" 2/6	18/-
15.	PATTISON'S 1/- CORK RESPIRATORS ..	" 3/6	24/-
		" 1/-	6/-



INHALERS.



TRADE MARK

1. Savars, Earthenware, with Glass Mouthpiece, (as Nelson's), Fig. 1 .. 3/ each 32/ doz.
2. SAVARS ANTISEPTIC RESPIRATOR INHALER .. 21/ "
3. SIEGEL'S STEAM SPRAY INHALERS (Fig. 2) Tin, 1/10; Brass, 2/10; Nickel-plated, 5/3 each.
4. SPARE TUBES FOR SIEGEL'S INHALERS .. 3/3 doz.
5. Savars Popular, Fig. 3 .. 18/ "
6. RANKIN & CO'S IODO CARBOLIC .. 52/ "
7. HARRIS'S PERFECT INHALER, Enamelled Metal with Brass Caps and Glass Mouthpiece, Fig. 4 & 5 2/3 each.
8. Ditto, China, with Enamelled Metal Top, Brass Caps and Glass Mouthpiece, Figs. 4 and 5 .. 2/6 "
9. Savars Glass Popular, Fig. 3 .. 8/ doz.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

TRADE MARK



WINTER REQUISITES



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- CAMPHOR ROLLS (SAVARS EMOLLIENT).**
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- WHITE FOSSILINE.** New Style 6d. Pots; 4/- per dozen.
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Name and Address 6d. doz. extra, or for 6 doz. FREE.
- FLORAL BLOOM (SAVARS).**
Attractively put up in 1/- Bottles 8/- dozen.
- GLYCERINE JELLY (SAVARS).**
In Opaque Glass Metal-screw Jars 6d. and 1/- retail; 4/- and 8/- per dozen.
In Corked Bottles 6d. and 1/- retail; 4/- and 8/-
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3. LARGE BOXWOOD, pedestal shape, each in a separate box, twelve boxes in an outer .. 4/ "
4. ACORN SHAPE, boxwood, each in a separate box, twelve boxes in an outer .. 4/ "
5. BOXWOOD, with reversible screw, each in a separate box, twelve boxes in an outer .. 4/ "
6. In metal screw-capped bottles (16 cone) .. 2/9 "
7. In metal screw-capped bottles (8 cone) .. 3/6 "
8. 1/- rods, in metal screw-capped bottles—Discontinued.
9. In handsome Counter Case, containing 1 doz. each, No. 7 & 16; 2 1/2 doz. No. 3; 2 1/2 doz. No. 12; 1 1/2 doz. each No. 13 & 14, Fig. 4, 20/ each.
10. BOXWOOD, screw, button-shaped cases .. fig. 2 3/3 per doz.
11. EBONY .. 4/6 "
12. VEGETABLE IVORY .. 6/ "
13. Assorted Box, containing 6 No. 12; 4 No. 13; 2 No. 14 .. 4/ "
14. BOXWOOD STOPPER, with Glass Shade .. fig. 3 3/ "
15. Ditto larger size .. 5/ "
16. WHITE WOOD, pedestal shape, small size .. 1 2/ "
17. BOXWOOD SCREW, button shape, large size .. 2 7 "



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

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(See also pages 6, 7, and 8, bottom folios).

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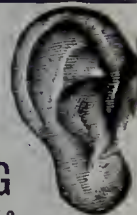
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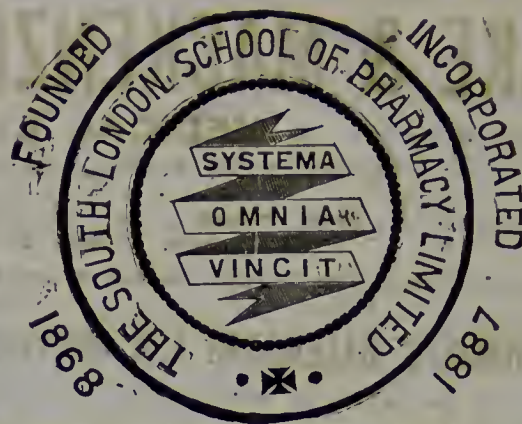
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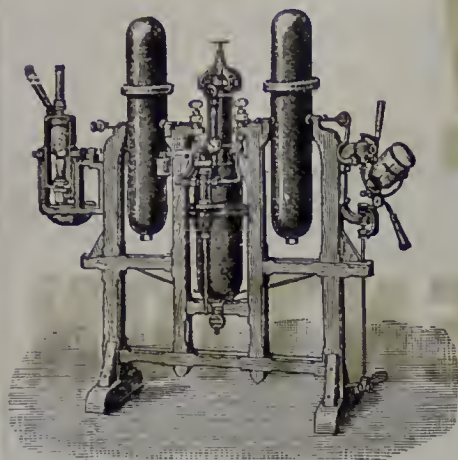
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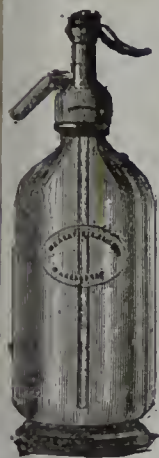
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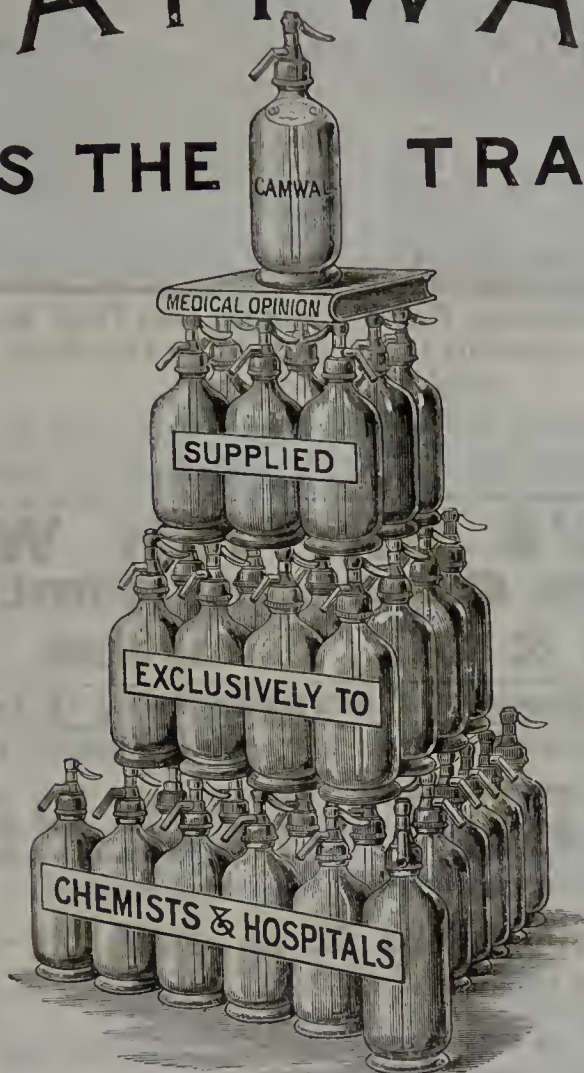


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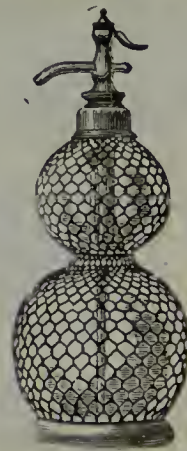
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| <b>DITTO PLANT</b><br>[See SYRINGS and ESSENCES.]<br>Barnett and Foster<br>Bratby and Hinehliffe (Ld.)<br>Fawcett and Co.<br>Fèvre, T.<br>Gneret Frères<br>Lozé, A., & Co.<br>Tyler, Hayward, and Co                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>AGENCIES ABROAD</b><br>Acard, Ed.<br>Australian Drug Co.<br>Boliss<br>Coeking and Co. (Japan)<br>Felton, Grimwade and Co.<br>(Melbourne)<br>Fongera and Co. (New Y rk)<br>Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. N.Z<br>Lennon, B. G., and Co.<br>Levy, Jules<br>Norris, Zahn and Co.<br>Pease, Allen and Co.<br>Prosser, Taylor and Co.<br>Roberts (Paris, &c.)<br>Roake, Tompsett and Co. (Mel-<br>bourne)<br>Sharland and Co.<br>Soul, W. H., and Co. | <b>BAKING POWDER</b><br>Goodall, Backhouse & Co.                                                                                                          | <b>BOTTLE CAPPING</b><br>Beach, J., and Sons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>CAPSULES</b><br>Denonal, J. (Medicinal)<br>Duncen, Flockhart and<br>Evans, Sons and Co.<br>Fournier, Bon and Co.<br>Hooper, B., and Co. |
| <b>ACETIC ACID</b><br>Dunn and Co.<br>Fuerst Bros.<br>Morris and Oallard (Salts)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>APPARATUS</b><br>Clarke, S. (Food Warmer and<br>Bed Tray)<br>French Nickel Manufacturing<br>Co.<br>Orme, J., & Co. (Scientific)<br>Perken, Son and Kymant<br>Sinclair, Tweedle and Co. (usa<br>Jet)<br>Thompson, C. (Gas-jet)<br>Wedgwood & Sons (Mortars)                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>BICARB. SODA</b><br>Brunner, Mond and Co., Lim.<br>Howards and Sons<br>May and Baker                                                                   | <b>BOOKS</b><br>Churchill, J. and A<br>Dr. Hargreave, M.D.<br>Lister, Dr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>CASTOR OIL</b><br>Allen and Hanbury<br>Fuerst Bros.                                                                                     |
| <b>ALKALOIDS</b><br>Howards and Sons (Ginsengs)<br>Smith, T. and H., & Co.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>ARTIFICIAL EYES</b><br>Bock, Oscar                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>BISMUTH, PREP.</b><br>Hearson, Squire and Franele<br>Hewlett and Sons<br>Howards and Sons<br>May and Baker<br>Symes and Co.<br>White, Alfred, and Sons | <b>BOTTLES</b><br>Aire and Colour Bottle Co. (Ld.)<br>Barnett and Foster<br>Barrett, R. H.<br>Bratby and Hinehliffe (Ld.)<br>Brett's (Lim.)<br>Gilbertson, H., and Sons<br>Hearn, E. A., and Co.<br>Isaacs and Co.<br>Kilner Bros.<br>Mark, J., and Co.<br>Pothe, H., and Co.<br>Shirley, A. W.<br>Thompson, Walters, Hole and<br>Co. (Lim.)<br>Toogood, W.<br>Youden, E. | <b>CSCRA SACRADA</b><br>Duncen, Flockhart and Co.<br>Evans, Sons and Co.<br>Ferrie and Co.<br>Moss, J., and Co.                            |
| <b>ALMANACKS</b><br>Blake and Mackenzie<br>Davis, J., and Co. (Lim.)<br>Hildesheimer and Faulkner<br>Kay Bros.<br>Townsend, J.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>RANDAGES</b><br>Bailey, W. H., and Son<br>Robinson and Sons<br>Schutze, F., and Co.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>BLOOD MIXTURE</b><br>Lineoin and Midland Counties<br>Drug Co.                                                                                          | <b>BOXES</b><br>Anetin and Co. (Cardboard)<br>Ayrtton & Saunders<br>Chalmers, W. H<br>Noakes, B., and Co.<br>Owen, J., Jr<br>Parmenter, I. W. & Co. Lim.<br>Robinson and Sons                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>CATALOGUE</b><br>May, Roberts and Co.<br>Sanger and Son                                                                                 |
| <b>BUTTER COLIC, &amp;c.</b><br>Johnsen and Jørgensen<br>Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.<br>Hearson, Squire, and Franele<br>Tomlinson & Hayward                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>CAMPOR</b><br>Fuerst Bros.<br>Howards and Sons<br>Keene and Ashwell (Homoeo-<br>May and Baker [pathic])                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>BUTTER COLIC, &amp;c.</b><br>Johnsen and Jørgensen<br>Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.<br>Hearson, Squire, and Franele<br>Tomlinson & Hayward               | <b>CEMENT</b><br>Kay Bros. (Lim.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>CHALK PRECIP.</b><br>Dunn and Co.<br>Levermore, (Ang.), and Co.<br>White, A., and Sons                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>CHLORIDE OF GOLD</b><br>Rowland, L.                                                                                                     |



**CHEMICALS**

Andreas, Oscar and Co.  
Boehm, F.  
Boehringer, C. F., and Sohne  
Branner, Mond and Co., Ltd.  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Dunn and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Fuerst Brothers  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Greiff, R. W., and Co.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Rodgkinson, Treacher and Clarke  
Howards and Son (Pharm.)  
Kuhn, B.  
Levermore, Aug., and Co.  
Lofthouse and Saltmer  
Lorenz, H.  
May and Baker  
Morris and Callard  
Moss and Co.  
Poulenc, Freres  
Reade Bros. and Co.  
Stern, G. and G. (Fumiline)  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

**ESSENTIALS**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)  
Wood, Vincent

**CHLORODYNE**

Davenport (Browne's)  
Towle, A. F., and Son

**CHLOROPHORM**

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Macfarlan, J. P., and Son  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

**CITRIC ACID**

Hassall & Co. (Phosphor)

**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Boehringer, C. F., and Sohne  
Howards and Sons

**SODA WINE**

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.  
French Hygienic Soc.  
Mariani and Co.

**COCOA & CHOCOLATE**

Cadbury Bros  
Fry and Sons  
Rowntree and Co.  
Van Houten's Cocoa

**COD-LIVER OIL**

Allen and Hanbury  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Lofthouse and Saltmer  
Smith, T. J.  
Southall Bros. and Barclay  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

**COFFEE**

Symington and Co. (Coffee Essence)

**COLPSIBLE TUBES**

Betta and Co.  
Brooks, Peel and Co.  
Sanders, H. G., & Son

**COMP. MEDICINES**

Allen and Hanbury  
Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Hooper, B., and Co.  
Leo and Co.  
Wyleys and Co.

**CONFECTIONERY**

Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Gibson, R., and Sons  
Kerfoot, T.  
Pascall, J.  
Warrick Brothers

**CONCENT. LIQS.**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

**CORN CURES**

Jackson, H.  
Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)  
Thompson, M. P.  
Yonng, H.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)  
Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

**CRSED LINSEED**

Mumford, G. S.

**DETERGENTS**

American Toilet Co.  
Pain du Botoir  
Pantman & Co.  
Jawshury and Brown  
Lakeman, J. J.  
Quelch, H. ("Gardenia")  
Salvia

**DISINFECTANTS**

Fletcher Bros. and Co.  
Government Sanitary  
Hamilton and Co. (Lim.)  
National Chemical Co.  
Seabury and Johnson  
Sanitas Co.

**DISINTEGRATORS**

Carter, J. H.

**DOG MEDICINES**

Spratts (Patent)

**DRUGGISTS' SUP.**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Bailly, M., and Co.  
Barclay and Sons (Limited)  
Bertie-Smith & Co.  
Davy, Humphrey, & Co.  
Evans, Leocher and Webb  
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savara)  
Gilbertson, H., and Sons  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Idris and Co.  
Kay Bros., Lim.  
Lee, T. P., and Co. (Chamois)  
Lynch and Co.  
Mark, J., and Co.  
Marriot, E., and Co.  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Quelch, H. O.  
Raukin, W., and Sons  
Sanger and Sons  
Schutze and Co.  
Still, W. M., and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Toogood, W.  
Wood, Vincent

**EAU DE COLOGNE**

Parina, J. M.  
Martin, Maria (Nun)

**ELASTIC HOSIERY**

Wood, V.

**ELECTRIC APPAR.**

Darton, P., and Co.  
Gent and Co.  
Orme and Co.

**EMBRICATION**

Elliman, Sons and Co.

**ENAMEL**

Pordham, W. B., and Sons (Lim.)

**ENEMAS**

Ingram and Son  
Sanger and Son

**ENGRAVERS**

Barker, W., and Son  
Oorsan, J. R. (Glass)

**ESSENCES**

Beckett, W.  
Boehm, F.  
Brady and Hinchliffe (Ld.)  
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Bush, W. J., and Co.  
Cummock, J.  
De Carle and Son  
Pitzsimmons and Fearnley  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Hay, W.  
Idris and Co.  
May and Baker  
Miller, A., and Co.  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Stevenson and Howell  
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

Boehm, P.  
Bueh, W. J., and Co.  
Bueh, W., Son and Co.  
Clay, Dod and Co.  
Cooking & Co. (Japan Peppermint)  
Cummock, J.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Pitzsimmons and Fearnley  
Rodgkinson, Treacher and Clarke  
May and Baker  
Stevenson and Howell  
Symes and Co.  
Tombarel Freres  
Treat, R. O.  
Warrick Brothers  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Vogt, G., and Co.

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

Allen and Hanbury  
Barber, G., and Co.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Moss and Co.  
Potter and Clarke  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**EXTRACT, MEAT**

Anstralian Meat Co.  
Bovril (Limited)  
Brand and Co.  
Bush, J. P. Manufacturing Co.  
Deneyers' Potions and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)  
Lieble Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)

**FILTERING**

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

**FILTERING**

Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

**FEDDING BOTTLES**

Brefft, E. and Co., Lim.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Hearn, E. A., and Co.  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Kilner Bros.

**FILTERING**

May, Roberts and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)  
Toogood, W.

**FLY PAPERS**

Biddle, W.  
Ford, Shapland and Co.  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Mather, W.  
Tunbridge and Wright  
Wilson, S.

**FOOD (Infants & Invalids)**

Allen and Hanbury  
Baiz, R., and Co.  
Brand and Co.  
Bragg, J. L. (Charcoal Biscuits)  
Bueh, J. P. Manufacturing Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Lieble Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)  
Mottershead & Co. (Benger's Food)  
Nestle, H.

**GINGER ALE**

Hay, W. (Essence)  
Mills, R. M., and Co.

**GLUE**

Deutchmann and Woronicki  
Fordham, W. B., and Sons.

**GLYCERINE**

Fink and Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Price's Candle Co.

**GRANULAR PREP.**

Curtis and Co.  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**GUM**

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)  
Deutchmann & Woronicki  
Hyde, Nash and Co.  
Levermore Aug., and Co.

**HAIR PREP.**

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.  
Edwards and Co.  
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)

**HERB BEER EXTS**

Newball and Mason  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Potter and Clarke

**HERBALISTS**

Butler, McCulloch and Co.  
Newhall and Mason  
Potter and Clarke

**HOMOEOPATHIC**

Keene and Ashwell  
Leath and Ross  
Thompson and Casper  
Watson and Watts

**HOP ALE ESSENCE**

Hay, W.

**HOSPITALS**

London Homoeopathic  
HYPHOSPHITES

**HYPHOSPHITES**

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Dunn and Co.  
Fellow  
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.  
Reade Bros. and Co.  
Syme and Co.  
Tynte and King

**INHALERS**

Anderson and Adams  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Godfrey and Cooke  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Schutze, F., and Co.  
Spirone Co., The  
Still, W. M., and Co.  
Toogood, W.

**INSECTICIDES**

Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Hearon and Co.  
Shorey, J. P.  
Steiner and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Vogt, G., and Co.

**INK [See MARKING]**

Bewley and Draper  
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

**LAMPS**

Clarke's  
Wenham, The, Co. (Lim.)

**LARD**

Ewen, J., and Sons

**LEACHES**

Fitch and Nottingham

**LINT**

Liverpool Lint Co.  
Newsome, Co.  
Robinson and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

**LIME JUICE**

Idris and Co.  
Riddle, A., and Co.

**LOZENGES**

Allen and Hanbury  
Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Gibson, R., and Sons (Manfr.)  
Hill and Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Pascall, J.  
Raines and Co.  
Warrick Bros.

**MACHINERY**

Beyer Freres.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Carter, J. H.  
Geodall, J. F.  
McFerran, J. A.  
Melin, R. (Expelling)  
Palani and Co.  
Werner and Pfleiderer

**MAGNESIA**

Andreas, Oscar, and Co.  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Dunford  
Henry, T. and W. (Calcined)  
Hill and Sons, A. S.  
Kerfoot, T. (Gritate)  
Murray, Sir James, and Son  
Quelch, H. O.  
Southwell, O., and Co. (Gritate)

**MALTEXTRACT, &c.**

Allen and Hanbury  
Baiz, R., and Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. (Kerfoot's)  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Reade Bros. and Co. (Biscuits)  
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.

**MARKING INKS**

Barber, G., and Co. (Orimson)  
Hickson, J.

**MEDICINE CHESTS**

Bentley, E., and Sons  
Day, Son and Hewitt (Veterinary)  
Day and Sons (Veterinary)

**MENTHOL**

A. I. Menthol Depot, A. W.  
Shirley, Proprietor  
Cooking and Co.  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Tyrer, P.

**MERCURIALS**

Fuerst Brothers  
Howards and Sons  
May and Baker

**METHYLATED****SPIRITS**

Burroughs, J.  
Harvey, J. & W., and Co.  
Jones and Co.  
Phillips, G., and Co.

**METHYLENE**

Robbins, J., and Co.

**MICROSCOPES**

Darton, P., and Co.  
Perken, Son and Rayment

**MILK**

Nestle, H. (Condensed)

**MIXING****MACHINERY**

Carter, J. H.  
Gardner, W.  
Werner and Pfleiderer

**MORPHIA**

Macfarlan, J. P., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H.

**MUSK**

Ohrie, Antoine

**OILS, PAINTS, &c.**

Colthurst and Harding  
Fox, W., and Sons

**ointment Bases**

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Chesebrough (Vaseline)  
Ellice, E.  
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)

**OPHTHALMIC**

Pomies, Dr.

**OPTICIANS**

Darton, P., and Co.  
Perken, Son and Rayment  
Raphael and Co.

**OTTO OF ROSE**

Fuerst Bros.  
Treat, R. C.

**PAPAIN FINKLER**

Kuhn, B.

**PARALDEHYDE**

Zimmermann, A. and M.

**PATENT AGENTS**

Horn and Son  
Thompson, W. P., & Co.

**PEPPERMINT OIL**

Cooking and Co.

**PEPSINE, &c.**

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Chassaing and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Newbery F. & Sons (Lingvin)  
Warner and Co. (Lingvin)

**PATENT MEDICINES**

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.  
Atkinson and Barber (Infant Preserv)  
Barclay and Sons (Limited)  
Beecham, T. (Pills)  
Crouch, F. B.  
Edwards and Son  
Evans, Leocher and Wehh  
Fenning's (Powders)  
Filco, E.  
Globe Chemical Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Grosgrain, C.  
Guy's Tonic  
Hiscox, F.  
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Hop Bitters Co. (Lim.)  
Indian Tea Planters' Combination  
Lator (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Newbery and Sons  
Radam's Microbe Killer Co. (Lim.)  
Roberts and Co. (Foreign)  
Squash (Limited)  
Sutton, W., and Co.

**PATENT MEDICINES**

(Cont.)

Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Vogeler, The C. A. Co.  
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)  
Wilson, J. (Anti-Stiff)

**PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS**

Bayley and Co.  
Biondini and Ole  
Boehm, F.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.  
Chiswick Soap Co.  
Cook, E., & Co.  
Dee Oil Co. (Limited)  
Deutchmann and Woronicki  
Durrant, Geo.  
Ewen (Soaps)  
Farina, J. M.  
Giraud, Fils  
Greensill, T. S., and Son  
Mann, C. A., and Co.  
Newbery and Sons (Bardoe's)  
Ofinger, E.  
Pearse, Soap  
Price's Patent Candle Co.  
Rosemarie Manufg. Co.  
Rouse & Co.  
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)  
Shirley, A. W.  
Thompson, Walters Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Treat, R. C.  
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)  
Warrick Brothers  
West, T. (Oskell's Mena)  
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powders)

**PEROX. OF HYDR**

Dunn and Co.  
Robbins and Co.

**PETROLEUM**

Dee Oil Co. (Limited) (Jelly)  
Grindley and Co. (Jelly)  
Snowdon, Sons and Co. (Jelly)

**PHOTOGRAPHIC**

Botwright and Grey  
Darton, P., and Co.  
Howards and Son (Chemicals)  
Marlon and Co.  
Orme, J., and Co.  
Perken, Son and Rayment  
White, Alfred, and Sons

**PINE PRODUCTS**

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Stern, G. and G.

**PILL MACHINES**

Palau, N., and Co.  
Pinder, J. W.  
Toogood, W. (Coater)

**PORCELAIN GOODS**

Toogood, (E.c. Pots, regist.)

**PILLS (Coated, &c.)**

Allen and Hanbury  
Anderson Apothecaries Hall  
Beecham, Thomas  
Blair's Great Pills  
Eade's Gout Pills  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Frere, L.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Howard, R.  
Holloway's  
Hooper's  
Hearon, Squire, and Francis  
McKesson and Sons  
Newbery and Sons  
Robinson's  
Warner, W. R. & Co. (Coated)  
Wyleys and Co.

**PODOPHYLLIN, &c.**

Keith, B., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**PLASTERS**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Johnson and Johnson  
Mather, W.  
Quilliam, J., and Co.  
St. Dalmas, A. J.  
Seabury and Johnson  
Thompson, M. P.  
Young, H.

**POLISHING**

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)  
Fordham, W. B., and Son (Limited)  
Oakley, John, and Sons

**PRINTING**

Bowers Bros.  
Oorsan, J. R. (Glass)  
Cyclostyle Co.  
Ford, Shapland and Co.  
Hildesheimer and Faulkner  
Soverbrook, H.  
Townsend, J.  
Zucato and Woolf

**PUMELINE**

Stern, G. and G.

**QUININE SALTS**

Andreas, Oscar, and Co.  
Boehringer, C. F., and Sohne  
Howards and Sons  
Kuhn, B.  
Rivers, Hicks (Penny Quinine)  
Zimmermann and Co.



**PHARM. PREPS.**

Allen and Hanburys  
Barron, Harveys and Co.  
Bertie-Smith and Co.  
Billault  
Boehm, F.  
Brady and Martin  
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Chassaigne and Co.  
Dee Oil Co. (Limited)  
Deutschmann & Woronicki  
Dunnan, Flockhart and Co.  
Fellows  
Ferris and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.  
Fournier, Bon and Cie  
Fruneau, E.  
Giles Schacht & Co.  
Green, R. W., and Co.  
Green, C., and Co.  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Hewlett and Son  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Hooper, E., and Co.  
Howards and Sons  
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Kelth & Co. (Ounc. Inclosures)  
Lorens, H.  
Martindale, W.  
May and Baker  
Potter and Clarke  
Rankin and Borland  
Riegels and Co.  
Roberts and Co.  
Salvino, The, Co.  
Sonthall Bros. and Barclay  
Sutton, W., and Co.  
Symes and Co.  
Trommsdorff, H.  
White, Alfred, and Sons  
Willows, Francis and Butler  
Woolley, Sons and Co.  
Wyleys and Co.

**RENNET**

Dunnan, Flockhart and Co.  
Johansen and Jorgensen  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

**SACCHARIN**

Allen and Hanburys  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

**SALICYLIC ACID**

Burgoyne, Burbridge and Co.  
Ferner Bros. (Kolbe's)  
Zimmerman, A. and M.

**SALT**

Stern, G. & G. (Pepealls)

**SALICIN**

Macfarlan and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**SALOL**

Khn, B.

**SAUCES, PICKLES**

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Tyrer, P.

**SCHOOLS, &c.**

City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Lim.)  
Davis, F.  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy  
London Homoeopathic and Medical School  
Manchester College  
Northern School of Pharmacy  
Owen's College  
Royal College of Science  
South London School of Pharmacy (Lim.)  
South-west London School of Pharmacy  
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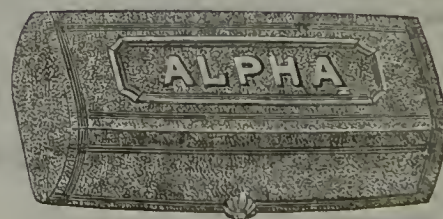
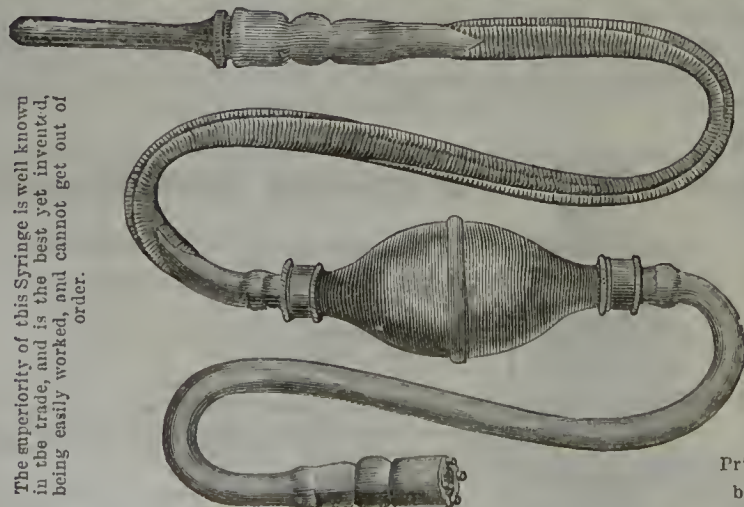
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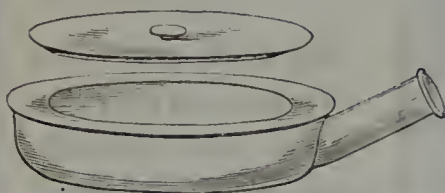
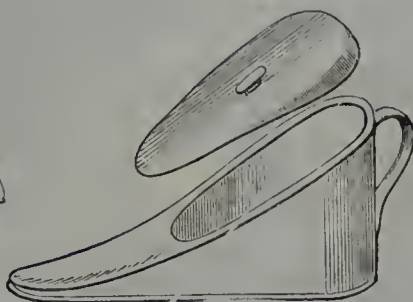


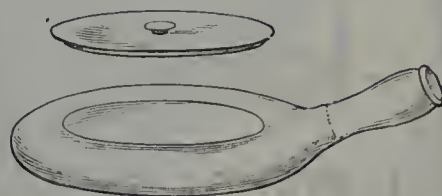
Fig. 31.

GILBERTSONS' NEW AND IMPROVED.

|                   |    |                 |
|-------------------|----|-----------------|
| 10-inch, 2/9 each | .. | with cover, 3/6 |
| 11-inch, 3/3      | .. | .. 4/-          |
| 12-inch, 3/9      | .. | .. 4/6          |

Fig. 33.  
SLIPPER.

|                   |    |                 |
|-------------------|----|-----------------|
| 10-inch, 3/- each | .. | with cover, 3/9 |
| 11-inch, 3/6      | .. | .. 4/6          |
| 12-inch, 4/-      | .. | .. 5/-          |

Fig. 32.  
ROUND.

|                   |    |                 |
|-------------------|----|-----------------|
| 10-inch, 2/9 each | .. | with cover, 3/6 |
| 11-inch, 3/-      | .. | .. 3/9          |
| 12-inch, 3/6      | .. | .. 4/3          |



Fig. 35 (Male), 1/4 each.

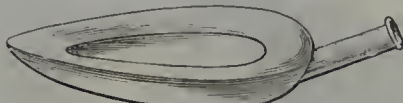


Fig. 34 (Spoonbill), 1/4 each.



Fig. 36 (Female), 1/4 each.

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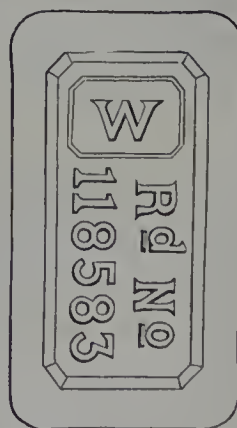
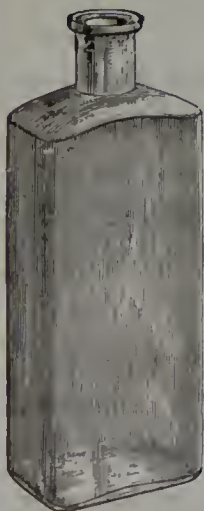
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| 1    | 1½   | 2    | 3    | 4    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 12   | 16   | 20 oz.               |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|
| 9/8  | 9/8  | 9/8  | 10/9 | 10/9 | 11/9 | 11/9 | 19/0 | 19/0 | 21/6 | 27/0 Green, per grs. |
| 10/3 | 10/3 | 11/0 | 12/0 | 12/6 | 14/9 | 14/9 | 23/0 | 23/0 | 26/0 | 33/6 White, ..       |

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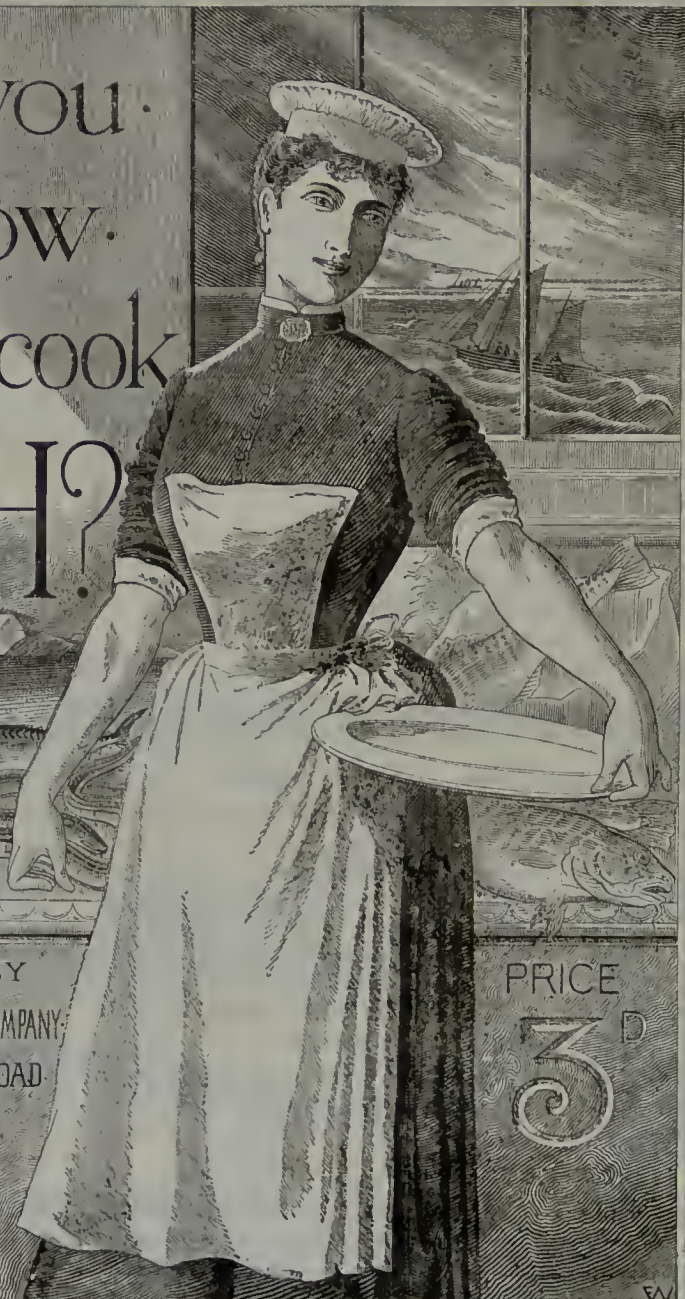


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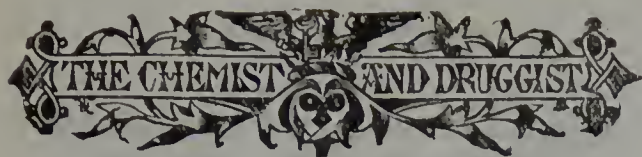
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DR. W. B. RICHARDSON gives some interesting notes in the last issue of the *Asclepiad* on experiments which he has made with chloral hydrate, which go to prove that the maximum quantity of the hydrate that can be borne at one dose bears some proportion to the weight of the animal subjected to its influence. An adult person who has taken chloral hydrate in sufficient quantity to be influenced by it disposes of it at the rate of about 7 grains per hour. In repeated doses, the hydrate of chloral might therefore be given at the rate of 12 grains every two hours for twenty-four hours, with less danger than would occur from giving twelve times twelve (144) grains at once.

### CANNABIS INDICA IN INDIGESTION.

DR. GERMAN SÉE has been employing extract of Indian hemp with very good results in two kinds of dyspepsia, the first comprising alterations in the chemical composition of the gastric juice, attended with heartburn and intolerable acidity. The second group related exclusively to the gastrointestinal neuroses which occurred without any chemical modification of the gastric juice. He found that cannabis acted in such a manner as to mitigate the painful sensations and to re-establish the appetite, whatever might be the condition by which the pain and other phenomena were produced. The dose given was  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain three times a day. This dose should not be exceeded, as the drug then acts too powerfully as a narcotic.

### ANTIPYRIN IN LABOUR PAINS.

DR. JOHN PHILLIPS gives in the *Lancet* the result of an inquiry into the analgesic value of antipyrin in labour. He believes that the pain which the drug relieves is entirely a "nerve pain," and that its action on muscular uterine fibre is negative. He gave it by the mouth in 15-grain doses, made up with half a drachm of compound spirit of ammonia and cinnamon-water. Doses were given during each stage of labour, and, without going into the details, the conclusions arrived at may be noted, viz.:—That antipyrin, in doses of 15 grains, repeated at proper intervals, is a remedy of great value in the dilating stage of labour, and more especially in primipare, but that its uncertainty of action renders it less reliable than chloral. That during the expulsive stage of labour it is useless as an analgesic, in whatever way it may be administered. That in certain kinds of after-pains it is very efficacious. That it is without any ebolic properties, and has little or no effect on the frequency of occurrence of labour-pains during the dilating stage, and does not aid dilatation of the os uteri. That the effect of the drug appears to be more marked on impressionable and neurotic women and those of dark complexion and spare frame than on others. That it should never be given by mouth without the addition of a diffusible stimulant. In some cases the drug had a material influence upon the secretion of milk, decreasing it, but in others it failed signally in this respect, Antipyrin does not appear in the milk-secretion.





**THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.**—The first meeting of the fourteenth session of the Chemists' Assistants' Association will be held at 9 P.M. on Thursday evening next, October 9, at 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., when the inaugural address will be delivered by the President, Mr. A. Campbell Stark.

**ORDER AGAINST A CHEMIST.**—On Wednesday, in the Westminster County Court, the case of *Avington v. Fernando* came before Judge Bayley on a judgment summons. The plaintiff said defendant was a chemist carrying on business at Victoria Station, S.W., in a shop for which he paid about 150*l.* a year rent. He never paid till his Honour forced him to. Defendant did not appear, but sent a representative to offer 10*s.* a month. He had recently had to obtain a bill of sale over his goods, and only kept one assistant. His Honour made an order of 1*l.* a month.

**CRICKET.**—South London School of Pharmacy *v.* Westminster College of Pharmacy.—Played on Saturday, September 27, at Nunhead:—

*Westminster College of Pharmacy.*

|                                  |    |                           |    |
|----------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| Bell, c Adair, b Moore .. ..     | 5  | c Moore, b Guttridge ..   | 8  |
| Allen, run out .. ..             | 0  | b Guttridge .. ..         | 3  |
| Silversides, run out .. ..       | 2  | b Guttridge .. ..         | 0  |
| Whitehead, b Moore .. ..         | 1  | b Guttridge .. ..         | 0  |
| W. Jones, b Gilbert .. ..        | 11 | c and b Guttridge ..      | 4  |
| Bygott, c Rollett, b Moore ..    | 1  | c Moore, b Guttridge..    | 10 |
| Weston, b Moore .. ..            | 2  | b Moore .. ..             | 1  |
| Coultsman, b Gilbert .. ..       | 0  | b Rollett .. ..           | 0  |
| Day, not out .. ..               | 7  | c Stockdale, b Rollett .. | 0  |
| Heath, c Stockdale, b Gilbert .. | 0  | c and b Adair.. ..        | 2  |
| S. L. Jones, b Gilbert .. ..     | 1  | b Adair .. ..             | 3  |
| Extras .. ..                     | 9  | Extras .. ..              | 3  |
| Total .. ..                      | 39 | Total.. ..                | 34 |

*South London School of Pharmacy.*

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| Armstrong, b Silversides .. ..           | 16 |
| Guttridge, c Silversides, b Whitehead .. | 0  |
| Rollett, b Silversides .. ..             | 0  |
| Moore, l.b.w., b Silversides .. ..       | 17 |
| Gilbert, b Silversides .. ..             | 0  |
| Adair, not out .. ..                     | 19 |
| Stockdale, b Bell .. ..                  | 5  |
| Axe, c Day, b Silversides.. ..           | 0  |
| Nicholson, b Silversides .. ..           | 0  |
| Vasey, b Silversides .. ..               | 0  |
| Clarkson, st Coultsman, b Bell .. ..     | 4  |
| Extras .. ..                             | 6  |
| Total .. ..                              | 67 |

**THE CHEMIST AND DOCTOR.**—In the Westminster County Court, on Wednesday, his Honour Judge Bayley had before him the case of *Burton v. Knowles*. The plaintiff in this case is a chemist carrying on business in Bloomsbury, and some time ago lent some money to the defendant, Dr. Knowles, of Folkestone. At the time there was a working agreement between the parties, and the plaintiff accepted an accommodation bill from the defendant. Plaintiff's solicitor said that it was hard upon the plaintiff, who had to borrow the money to lend to the defendant; besides that, defendant did not meet the bill. The debt was for 50*l.*, and the costs incurred in recovering judgment was 28*l.* He asked for a committal. His Honour asked as to defendant's means. Plaintiff said some time ago he told him he was making 700*l.* a year, and recently he ran a steple-chase, which he lost, and had to pay 5*l.* He went about Folkestone in white gloves, and no doubt was able to pay. His Honour suggested that the plaintiff should take the amount by instalments. Plaintiff's solicitor offered to take the money by instalments of 10*l.* a month, and an order in those terms was made.

## Provincial Reports.

*Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.*

### BRIGHTON.

**COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER.**—Last week a number of Brighton chemists assembled at Booth's Restaurant to give a complimentary supper to Alderman Cox, J.P. Mr. W. D. Savage, J.P., who occupied the chair, on behalf of the company presented Alderman Cox with a silver teapot in a handsome cabinet (for Mrs. Cox) and a morocco-bound album, each having a suitable inscription, and the latter containing the photographs of the subscribers and some photographs which had been taken at the last excursion. In his speech Mr. Savage explained that the Alderman had very kindly invited them for four years for an excursion in his yacht *Sissie*, and had entertained them right royally, and it was felt that the chemists should make some acknowledgment of his kindness and hospitality. Mr. Cox suitably replied, expressing the pleasure it had given him to minister to be pleasure of others, and said he hoped that the chemists would join him for many years. The Mayor, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Marshall Leigh and others also spoke and afterwards songs, recitations, &c., were given by Messrs. Histed, Costerton, Padwick Roe, Dr. Goode, and Mr. Jago.

### CAMBRIDGE.

**"SEQUAH" AND THE CHEMIST.**—The dull season at Cambridge has recently been enlivened by a visit from "Sequah," the usual familiar programme being gone through. A special feature of his visit here has been a police-court skirmish he has had with a chemist of the town. At his lecture on Friday last, "Sequah" publicly accused Mr. Bird, chemist, of King Street, of being the author of an anonymous letter he had received. At the conclusion of the meeting the horses were taken from the caravan, and "Sequah" was drawn by a cheering mob through several streets, including King Street, and when passing the shop of Mr. Bird, a stone was thrown by someone, breaking the window. Mr. Bird attended at the Police Court on Saturday morning, and made a complaint against "Sequah," alleging that in consequence of his inflammatory speeches the crowd went round to his shop and broke his windows. He asked the magistrates' advice as to what he should do, and whether that man was to be allowed to make assertions against him, endangering his life and property. He produced a stone which weighed 14½ oz., and said he was certain by the position of the window that the stone did not come from the crowd, but from the top of "Sequah's" van. Why the man had any animosity against him he did not know. It seemed to be simply because people had asked him his opinion of the oil and "prairie flower," which were as common as possible, and well known by the chemists throughout the kingdom. The man calling himself "Sequah" was simply an agent, and had made use of inflammatory speeches for the purpose of creating a little more excitement. Mr. Balls, the chairman, said the Bench would do what they could to protect applicant's property and person; but if he was not in a position to say who the person was who did the act they could not help him. If he could state who threw the stone, and with witnesses to prove it, he would have a very good case. As to the language used by the man to incite the mob, he must also get evidence that the language was used. He was obliged to make out a *prima facie* case to justify the bench in taking any action. Afterwards, Mr. Balls, again addressing Mr. Bird, said his application was of such a character that the magistrates considered it required their serious consideration, with the aid of their clerk, and they had decided that the matter should stand over until Monday, when he might renew his application, and the clerk would be prepared to advise the magistrates upon it. It was a very serious matter when an inhabitant had his property attacked. He might also



say that the magistrates had given instructions to the superintendent of police to protect his property. At his meetings that day, "Sequah" replied to Mr. Bird, alleging that it was against his will that the crowd took the horses from his carriage, and denying that he had used inflammatory language. Had he known where they were going to drag the carriage, he should certainly have left it. He further stated that in order to get the handwriting of Mr. Bird he sent to his shop for a bottle of "Sequah's" oil. Mr. Bird produced a bottle of his own oil, which he claimed to be as good, and wrote the following prescription:—"Paraffin oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; whale oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; turpentine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint." (Loud laughter.) "Sequah" went on to allege that the handwriting of this prescription was similar to the anonymous letter he had received. There was a crowded police-court on Monday morning to hear the result of Mr. Bird's application to the bench. In answer to the magistrates, Mr. Bird stated that he came for the advice and protection of the bench; he also wanted to know who was to pay for his windows. The band for several nights had been playing a tune known as "We'll hang John Brown on the sour-apple tree." (Laughter.) Other names besides John Brown had been mentioned, including Mr. Balls and himself, but for what reason he did not know, except that he had expressed his opinion of the medicine, which he had called quackery and humbug. He had a right to express his opinion, whether it were good or bad, and whether he were a chemist or not a chemist. He did not know why he should have his windows broken. "Sequah" charged him with sending him anonymous letters; but he had never sent him an anonymous letter. He asked the bench for protection. He had been in the town 17 years, and why should he be attacked by a man who had only been in the town for ten days? In reply to the bench, he said he did not apply for a summons, but simply wanted to know what was his best method for protecting himself and his property. He had no further evidence as to who threw the stone, except that two of the band were seen to get down from the van and pick up something. After an absence of forty minutes, the magistrates returned, and the Mayor said: Mr. Bird, the first question I have to ask is, do you apply for a summons or not? Mr. Bird: I do not. The Mayor: Then what do you apply for? Mr. Bird: I came here for advice and protection. The Mayor: The advice of the magistrates is that you should consult a solicitor. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Bird: With reference to the window-breaking, Mr. Mayor? The Mayor: Your solicitor, if you apply to one, will give you good advice in the way of obtaining any compensation you may be entitled to. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Bird: Thank you, Mr. Mayor; I am much obliged to you. I am very sorry. The Mayor added that the bench thought the mentioning of Mr. Bird's name in a public meeting most injudicious, and likely to lead to a breach of the peace. On Monday evening "Sequah" referred at length to the police-court proceedings, and repeated his charge against Mr. Bird. He complained of the conduct of the magistrates in allowing Mr. Bird to call him a quack, a humbug, and a fraud, and said it was likely to lead to a breach of the peace. He added that he would leave his firm to deal with Mr. Bird. "Sequah" was presented with a clock on behalf of the women of New Town, a laurel wreath, and a bouquet, and was escorted to his hotel by a large crowd, the horses being taken from the caravan.

#### LEEDS.

**THE LEEDS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.**—At a council meeting held on Tuesday last it was resolved that monthly meetings should be held for the discussion of trade topics and the reading of papers, &c.

#### LIVERPOOL.

**PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting of this society will be held on Thursday, October 9, at 8.30 p.m. in the drawing-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mount Pleasant.

#### MANCHESTER.

**ADULTERATION.**—To the Salford Town Council, at its meeting on Wednesday, Mr. J. Carter Bell, the borough

analyst, reported that during the quarter ended 30th ult he had examined 192 samples of various kinds of goods sold in the borough, including seven citrates of magnesia. The citrates of magnesia were all adulterated with sugar and carbonate of soda.

**THE OWENS COLLEGE.**—The winter session of the department of medicine at the Owens College was opened on Wednesday, with an address by Sir T. Spencer Wells. The Dean of the Medical School (Dr. Young) submitted a report on the past and prospective work of the various departments of the college, in the course of which it was stated that the pharmaceutical department had recently been reorganised, and a special prospectus of it had been issued. In this department representatives of the leading pharmacists in Manchester had been associated with the teachers of the college, with the view of more fully co-ordinating the teaching of pharmaceutical subjects with the requirements of pharmaceutical students. The college was indebted to members of the committee thus formed for the exhibitions, scholarship, and prizes which were now offered in this department.

#### NOTTINGHAM.

**THE FREEHOLD PREMISES** in Long Row, in the occupation of Mr. S. V. Holgate, were sold by auction last week by order of the trustees of the late landlady, and, after keen competition, realised 4,000*l*.

#### PLYMOUTH.

**PLYMOUTH PEDESTRIAN CLUB.**—Pharmacists taking holiday in the West may be glad to know of the existence of the Plymouth Pedestrian Club, one of the main objects of its promoters being to provide some recognised centre at which visitors may apply and get authoritative information as to the chief places of interest in the district generally, and of Dartmoor in particular, and how best to reach them. Such information may be obtained on application to the hon. secretary (Mr. C. J. Park), the Pharmacy, Mutley Plain. Mr. H. Woods is one of the committee.

#### SOUTHAMPTON.

**EARLY CLOSING.**—On September 25, at a special committee meeting of the Early-closing Association, it was decided to commence the early closing on Wednesday, October 15, at 5 p.m. Mr. F. B. Wride, chemist, of East Street, represents the chemists on the committee.

**THE DRUG CONTRACTS** for the next six months to the warehouse were opened on Thursday last. Messrs. W. Baxter, Walter Austin, W. Martin, and W. Bates tendered. It was decided to give it to Mr. Austin, of St. Mary's Street, though his was not the lowest tender.

### General News.

**NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.**—The arrangements regarding the opening of the session have had to be changed, as Mr. Carteghe has, on consideration, declined to give the inaugural address. A visit from him in the course of the winter is not, however, despaired of.

**THE FIREMAN BOWEY**, who was seriously injured at the fire at Newcastle last week, has been in a critical state ever since. On Wednesday he was reported to be a little better, but not out of danger. Superintendent Matthews and the other injured firemen were all improving.

**WINE LICENCES TO CHEMISTS.**—At Tynemouth Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mr. William E. Ward, chemist, Wallsend, applied for a wine licence to enable him to sell certain medicated wines. The chairman said the Bench had practically no option in the matter; it would therefore be granted.

**SEVERAL Fellows** of the Chemical Society have issued a circular in which the Fellows generally are asked to support a proposal to narrow the portals of the Society. It



seems that of late a number of persons with comparatively small claims to the honour of the fellowship have been elected, thus depreciating its value.

**A BULL IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.**—A young shorthorn bull belonging to Mr. James Gray, Birkenwood, escaped from the lad who was leading it through the streets of Stirling, and, after a wild career, during which several persons had a narrow escape of being gored, it rushed into the shop of Mr. Raffan, chemist, and caused a good deal of damage to stock and fittings. It was eventually got out by the back door.

**WINE LICENCES.**—Mr. G. W. Shackleton, chemist, of Abergavenny, applied to the magistrates last week for a wine licence. A representative of the Licensed Victuallers' Association appeared to oppose the application unless Mr. Shackleton would pledge himself to sell medicated wines only. The magistrates' clerk said that the bench could only be guided by Act of Parliament, and had no power to exact such a pledge. The bench granted the application.

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE Co.** directors were able to present "a highly satisfactory statement" to the shareholders at Cannon Street Hotel on Friday last. Mr. T. C. Wright said that for the six months ending June 30 last the net manufacturing profits amounted to 30,058*l*. A dividend of 10*s*. per share was declared, absorbing 18,750*l*., leaving 19,761*l*. to be carried forward. The state of trade was quite as good as ever, Mr. Wright observed, and it was not at all likely that for the whole year they would do any less well than usual.

**SUICIDE WITH VERMIN-KILLER.**—On Thursday of last week an inquest was held at Gloucester touching the death of Margaret Hobbs, 27, the wife of Thomas H. Hobbs, of Barton Street, Gloucester. The deceased had for some time been suffering from nervous debility, and had on several occasions threatened to take away her life. She purchased some vermin-killer from Mr. J. W. Trigg, chemist, Lower Barton Street, on September 10, and this she appears to have taken, as a portion of the powder was found in a tumbler of water in the room she occupied. Dr. J. S. Johnson spoke as to strychnine-poisoning being the cause of death, and said deceased had suffered from extreme melancholia, almost amounting to monomania. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

**PROSECUTION UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**—At the Bath City Police Court, September 26, an adjourned summons was heard against Samuel Arnold, of 4 Holloway, for supplying milk to an inspector from which had been abstracted 20 per cent. of fat, and to which had been added .34 of boric acid. The analysis given was as follows:—Water, 88.46; fat, 2.4; solids not fat, 2.14; cream, 7; mineral matter amounted to 1.09 (consisting of boric acid, .34; milk ash, .75). The abstraction from or addition to the milk was denied by the defendant, although it was admitted the milk might have been weaker than usual, it being obtained from heifers fed on aftermath. The magistrates, after consideration, dismissed the case.

**LAUDANUM FOR WORRY.**—At the Exeter Police Court, on September 25, Richard Ricard, of Regent Street, St. Thomas, was charged, on his own confession, with attempting to commit suicide by taking laudanum on the previous day. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The wife of the prisoner said her husband seemed to have been depressed and worried during the last few weeks. Mr. Bulley, chemist, of High Street, said the prisoner, whom he knew very well, came into his shop the previous evening about eight o'clock and asked for a composing draught for a friend, suggesting laudanum, but he was not supplied with it. Witness let him have a mild composing draught, putting a few drops of laudanum with the mixture. Dr. Bell said he saw Ricard just after nine that morning at the police station, and asked him what he had taken. He replied laudanum, and said he got a draught containing some laudanum from Mr. Bulley, chemist, and had twopennyworth from Mr. Stone's, Fore Street. Witness examined him, and found that he was suffering from the effects of laudanum. The man seemed depressed, but he understood what he was doing. The bench remanded the prisoner in custody for a week.

**PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.**—An inquest was held last week at Newport, Monmouthshire, respecting the death of an

illegitimate male child. A statement was made that the child, although ill for two days, had not been seen by a medical man, but had been supplied with medicine by Mr. Davies, chemist, Commercial Street. The coroner thereupon ordered a post-mortem examination, which was made by Dr. Marsh, who when the inquiry was resumed stated that he found no symptoms about the body of improper or insufficient feeding. Death was, no doubt, due to inflammation and stoppage of the bowels, and, whilst he thought that malady was hopeless of cure in the child's case, he yet wished to enter a very emphatic protest against the way in which some chemists in the town prescribed in cases of sickness and accident. Many of them were ignorant of the very serious symptoms of the cases they gave medicines for, and in the case then under notice the chemist could not have recognised the seriousness of the symptoms. The coroner emphasised what Dr. Marsh had said, and thought that it was extremely undesirable and, indeed, reprehensible that chemists should prescribe for serious maladies. If after their treatment and in consequence of it a person died they would find themselves in a very awkward position. The jury found a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

## Foreign News.

**A CHINESE ANÆSTHETIC.**—A curious anæsthetic used by the Chinese has recently been made known by Dr. U. Lambuth in his third annual report of the Soochow Hospital. It is obtained by placing a frog in a jar of flour and irritating it by prodding it. Under these circumstances it exudes a liquid which forms a paste with the flour. This paste, dissolved in water, has well-marked anæsthetic properties. After the finger has been immersed in the liquid for a few minutes it can be cut to the bone without pain being felt.

**DIFFERENT VIEWS OF SACCHARIN.**—It is amusing to note the varying views taken of saccharin by different Governments and other authorities. In Bavaria it has just been decided that all articles of food or drink in which saccharin is used as a sweetener shall be regarded as adulterated and their vendors prosecuted accordingly. The Russian Government, which has hitherto admitted saccharin as a medicine, is about to prohibit its importation entirely. In Belgium there is an enormous tax on the article, equal to about 75*s*. per lb., and a traveller from Germany was recently stopped by the Belgian customs officers and arrested for attempting to smuggle 40 kilos. of saccharin, on which the duty amounted to 7,600 francs. On the other hand, the Austrian Supreme Board of Health has recently officially pronounced saccharin to be free from all injurious effects: while the recommendation of its inclusion into the Addendum of the British Pharmacopœia is a matter of recent history.

**AMERICAN BUSINESSES AND BRITISH SYNDICATES.**—Frederick J. Dieter, a Wall Street lawyer, says the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, has begun an action in the U. S. Supreme Court against Alexander Hudnut, late of Hudnut's Pharmacy, for \$100,000 alleged to be due to him as a commission for negotiating the sale of the business now carried on under the name of the Hudnut & Hegeman Consolidated Drug and Chemical Company. The agreement, it is said, was signed on October 26, 1889, and stipulated that the purchase price was to be \$400,000, on which Dieter was to receive twenty-five per cent. commission. The latter alleges that he found a purchaser in a London syndicate, and cabled to Mr. Hudnut on November 22 that the syndicate had accepted the terms of the sale; but before the syndicate could send a representative to verify the representations made concerning the business, Mr. Hudnut informed Dieter that he had himself sold the pharmacy to the syndicate formed by Mr. Hegeman, who now works the business. Dieter has now obtained an order from the Supreme Court for the appointment of Mr. Wm. H. Chesebrough as a commissioner to take the testimony of two witnesses who reside in London, Messrs. Pierce Perry and E. W. Henry, both members of the London syndicate which negotiated for the purchase of the pharmacy. For the defendant it was stated that the present owners of the pharmacy bought it for \$125,000. It also transpired that the London brokers could have obtained \$450,000 for the business and made \$50,000 by the sale.



## THE CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN GERMANY.

—Dr Tschirch, of whose Indian journey we gave an account recently, lecture has given before a Farmers' Association in Germany, on the cultivation of medicinal plants in Germany. That culture, it appears, was first encouraged by Charlemagne in the beginning of the ninth century, and has been slowly expanding ever since that time, the districts in which the culture is specially prominent at the present day being almost all able to point to an uninterrupted experience in that branch stretching over several centuries. The principal district for the growing of medicinal plants is Cöln, on the river Unstrut, and the neighbourhood of Jena, the famous university town, also ranks high in this line, but in Jena the growing is mostly done on a small scale. The aggregate annual value of medicinal plants obtained in this district is estimated at 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* Schweinfurth, the city of, and Nürnberg, the Bavarian toy-centre, are the principal districts where marshmallow is grown. Formerly mallow was also largely cultivated here, and exported to France for colouring claret, but other colouring materials have now superseded the harmless plant, and mallow cultivation has ceased. German fennel enjoys a high reputation. It is harvested in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Weissenfels, near Franken in Württemberg, and at Märkranstädt in the Leipzig district. At the latter place the Balkan roses, from which the German otto of rose is made, are also grown. The headquarters for eumina are Halle, Erfurt, and Mersburg, and for angelica and valerian the Schneeberg district. At Acken on the river Elbe there used to be a large cultivation of wormwood, which was used in the salt-works for the denaturalisation of salts. Nowadays Acken grows mostly peppermint, spearmint, and fennel. The Leipzig district has now ceased to grow chamomiles on a large scale, and the only remaining district for that drug is in Alsace. The German Baltic provinces finally are of importance for their linseed and eumina production. The Berlin Horticultural Association has recently made successful experiments on the Rieselgut estate at Blankenburg for the cultivation of peppermint, insect flowers, stramonium, henbane, belladonna, sage, and tarragon. Generally speaking, however, the demand for medicinal plants is now amply covered, and the undertaking of fresh cultivations is undesirable.

**THE CULTIVATION OF CASTOR OIL IN SENEGAL.**—The French Colonial Office has just published a report on the subject of the cultivation of the castor-oil plant in Senegal, which it received from a M. Carstaing, who in June, 1888, first drew the attention of the Governor of Senegal to the advantages which would accrue from the cultivation of the indigenous castor-oil plant, particularly the species which spontaneously decorticates itself in the sun, and which M. Carstaing had discovered. The Government agreed to undertake experiments in this direction, and at the end of June 1888, 10,000 seeds were sown in a plantation at Sor, near St. Louis, and 6,500 seedlings were distributed to private persons to experiment upon, at the public cost. The extreme dryness of the climate had prevented the success of several other attempts of a like kind, such as those with arachides, millet, and beans, but the castor-oil plant was able to resist this obstacle, and in its first season the plantation at Sor produced 300 kilos. of good seeds. In May, 1889, other plantations were established at Dakar-Bango, Louga, Kelle, and Thiès, which were exceedingly successful. In six months the plants had grown to a height of from 3 to 4 metres, with a rich crop. During the rainy season of the present year a great number of applications have been made by planters in various parts of Senegal for seed of the best quality, and fresh plantations have been opened, with 1889 seed, in Rufisque, Gorée, and other places. It has been so clearly shown that the soil and climate of Senegal are favourable to the growth of the castor-oil plant, that preparations are being now made for a very wide cultivation of it throughout the colony in February, March, and April of next year. The principal difficulty in the way of this new industrial enterprise is the resistance of the natives, who cannot be persuaded that arachides and castor oil can be simultaneously grown in the same piece of ground. This is a mistake, however; by planting the castor-oil plants of the first year sufficiently sparsely, success is certain. The principal trading houses of Bordeaux and Marseilles have promised to support the colony of Senegal

in the cultivation of castor oil by offering a market for the product. They consider that the new industry will prove a source of immense wealth to the colony, the present prices being highly remunerative. Offers have already reached St. Louis from two American houses, and it is believed that the colony will have no difficulty in selling all that it produces. The uses to which castor oil is now put are very numerous. In addition to its medicinal uses, it can be refined, according to the *Moniteur Officiel*, in dyeing, soap-making, greasing machinery, lighting, printing, the manufacture of Dutch cheese, butter, and cement, and the Quinze boil it with sugar and sulphate of alum, to remove the taste, and then eat it as a food.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Sydney Plowman, F.R.C.S., has been admitted to the Victorian medical register.—Mr. J. Brooks Thornley, a Bloomsbury Square silver medallist, has entered into an engagement with Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co.

**CHEMICAL WORKS IN VICTORIA.**—According to a Government paper recently issued, there are in the colony of Victoria 11 chemical works, employing in all 188 persons, and with plant worth 26,400*l.* Surgical-instrument factories appear to the number of 5, with 28 hands and plant worth 1,465*l.* The aerated-waters industry includes 160 works, employs 1,183 persons, and owns plant worth 124,688*l.*

**THE VICTORIAN PHARMACY ACT.**—At the Melbourne Police Court on August 7, the Pharmacy Board obtained a judgment against Messrs. George & George (Limited), keepers of a general store, on two charges. The first was for selling certain poisons, those specified being a bottle of chlorodyne, a bottle of carbolic acid, and a bottle of aconite. The other charge was that of having called themselves chemists and druggists in a certain "Business Guide to Melbourne." The defendants pleaded guilty, but said the poisons were a part of a stock that had been taken over by them, and that the advertisement had been inserted without their authority. They were fined 2*l.* and 3*l.* 3*s.* costs on the first charge, and 1*l.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* costs on the second.

**MR. LANDON FAIRTHORNE**, of Launceston, Tasmania, one of the pioneers of Australian pharmacy, died on August 17, at his residence in that town, in his 68th year. Mr. Fairthorne was born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, in 1823. His father was a solicitor, and the family consisted of fifteen



boys and one girl. The youth of whom we are now writing, thinking there were too many in the family, determined to seek his fortune in Australia, and went out in 1839, at the age of 16. After spending a couple of years in South



Australia, mostly in pastoral pursuits, he went on to Tasmania. His first situation was in a solicitor's office, but soon after he became bookkeeper with Drs. Pugh and Grant, who kept a private hospital. This led him to a dispensership, and in 1846 he obtained a certificate of qualification as a chemist and druggist from the then lately established Medical Board of Tasmania. He commenced business first in Longford, but soon moved back to Launceston. In ten years he had made a fair fortune, and then he went into the shipping trade, selling his chemist's business to his manager. He lost money in his new enterprise, and the pharmacy business had also gone backward. In 1865, therefore, Mr. Fairthorne bought back the latter, and set to work to restore its prosperity. In this effort he was soon successful, and a few years ago a fine block of buildings was erected in Launceston, where a considerable wholesale, as well as retail, business is carried on. Mr. Fairthorne was mayor of Launceston in 1884, and filled many municipal offices, and when the pharmaceutical delegates of Australasia met in conference at Melbourne in 1887, he was elected president. In 1889 he visited this country with his wife, and paid us a visit. He returned earlier than he intended, and has never been in robust health since. His son, Mr. F. K. Fairthorne, was in partnership with him since 1871, and for some years has entirely conducted the business.

### FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent)

**SUICIDE OF A PHARMACIST.**—On Saturday last, M. Julian Schneider, a pharmacist in the Rue de Poitou, committed suicide with a solution of potassium cyanide. For some time the unfortunate man had been suffering from attacks of brain fever, and on more than one occasion was prevented by one of his assistants from poisoning himself.

**SOUTHERN FLOODS.**—A large liquorice factory at Moussac has been much damaged by the rising of the river Gardon. The flood was so sudden that the workmen—three hundred in number—had barely time to reach the upper floors, where they were detained overnight. The water on the ground floor was 8 feet high, greatly injured the machinery, and of course totally destroyed the stock of black liquorice, but its stay was so short that the building is still sound. As it is, the damage is estimated at over 8,000*l.*, and 250 of the men are out of work, only 50 being kept to clear the *débris* and repair the damage.

**POISONING BY MISTAKE.**—Last Friday, at Courbevoie, near Paris, Léon Pauly, an infant twenty months old, was ordered by a physician to take a certain potion, and a boy was sent to a pharmacist for the medicine. Another person of the same house gave to the boy another prescription to be dispensed at the same time. Both prescriptions were properly put up, but the messenger made a mistake, and gave to the baby's family the wrong preparation, which happened to be syrup of morphine. The mother neglected to read the label, and administered the poison. The other person, more careful, saw the mistake, and at once gave warning, but it was too late. Although the physician came back in haste, the infant died the same night.

**FRENCH-GROWN COCOS AUSTRALIS.**—A specimen of *Cocos australis*, cultivated in open air at the Hyeres Islands, has now produced fruit for the first time, at the age of eight years. The tree has grown two racemes, each bearing about forty fruits. The racemes emerged from the spathes by the end of June, and matured their fruits near the end of September. The fruit is the size of a plum; its flesh is fine, juicy, and orange-yellow, lighter coloured than the rind, and has a pleasant taste, recalling both apricot and pineapple. M. Nardy, who has observed the plant, has no doubt that it is hardy enough to grow beyond the orange district—near Marseilles or Montpellier, for instance. The tree, a palm, is a native of Brazil, Uruguay, and neighbouring places in South America.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—The Ministers in Council have begun to consider the provisions of the Bill to be soon presented to Parliament. All commercial treaties will expire in 1892,

and the Government is decided not to subscribe to any new one, so as to avoid the clause of the Frankfort Treaty granting to Germany, for ever and without reciprocity, the privileges of the most favoured nation. The idea so far prevailing has been to have one general tariff, applicable to all, with the exception of certain favours to be granted to such nations as will in return give equivalent advantages to French commerce. But many technical questions will need consideration. For instance, should there be a minimum scale, to be applied to nations granting equivalent favours, said scale to be raised for others; or should there be a maximum scale, to be lowered only for those nations who deal liberally with France? To a plain man it seems to be six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; but politicians claim it would make a great difference in relations and treaties with foreign countries. And, indeed, the Council is said not to have come to a decision, so far, on this important question.

**THE PEPTO-FER COUNTERFEIT CASE.**—On July 7, 1884, Pharmacist Jaillet-Schaffener, 4 Faubourg Poissonnière, registered a label for a certain medical compound designated by the arbitrary name of "pepto-fer." In 1889, C., a Bordeaux pharmacist, obtained on four different occasions free specimens of the product from S., who thought they were meant for physicians. Next, C. put on the market an imitation called, first, "Pepto-fer," and afterwards "Peptonifer," after registering the second label, and causing one W., Schaffener's printer, to print some 2,000 labels of each kind, and 10,400 circulars for his peptonifer. Hence a lawsuit, just decided by the St.-Etienne Tribunal of Commerce. The court held that, although remedial compounds may not be patented, no one has a right to imitate duly registered labels; that Printer W. had no excuse for supplying the labels, as he knew well that the first label "pepto-fer" was S.'s property, and could see the second, "peptonifer," to be but an imitation of the same. In consequence, C. was enjoined from using either pepto-fer or peptonifer as a name for his products; the registering of the label "peptonifer" at Bordeaux, and its recording at the Paris Arts-et-Métiers Conservatory, were declared illegal; both books of records at Paris and Bordeaux were ordered to bear in the margin mention of the present judgment; Printer W. was sentenced to 100*l.* damages, and Pharmacist C. to pay 2,900*l.* to complainant; copy of judgment to be published in one Paris and one Bordeaux newspaper at C.'s expense; and finally, defendants were jointly sentenced to pay all costs, 75 per cent. thereof being at the charge of the pharmacist, and 25 per cent. at that of the printer.

### GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

**WANTED, ASSISTANTS.**—Recently the demand for assistants by pharmacists has exceeded the supply available in Germany, and the question has been mooted as to the advisability of allowing Austrian assistants—who receive exactly the same education—to fill the vacant places. The scarcity of assistants is due to the fact that the few there are dissatisfied with their prospects, since only those who are old or rich can become proprietors, and consequently few lads feel inclined to enter a business which promises so little.

**AN INQUIRY BUREAU FOR TRADE.**—The way in which the interests of the individual merchant are officially looked after is illustrated by a notice recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce, in Munich, which offers to supply information about foreign firms, particularly such as conduct their business on the principles of humbug and fraud. The results of the inquiries made will, it is stated, be only communicated verbally and the hope is expressed that exporters will avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the status of foreign firms before opening business relations with them.

**THE HOMŒOPATHIC TRADE.**—Nearly every chemist here supplies customers with homœopathic medicines, for which of course he has no special assistant, and as a rule his whole stock of medicines is contained in a small case. The Government has just issued an official inquiry sheet on



which answers are to be given to questions as to whether a special assistant is kept for the homœopathic department, whether the latter is separate from the general pharmacy and is supplied with its own dispensing facilities, &c. The reason of this inquiry is not yet quite clear.

**MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN HELIGOLAND.**—The acquisition of the tiny North Sea island has been followed already by the settlement there of one German physician in addition to the English doctor previously in occupation. The example would no doubt be also followed by some pharmacist had not the licensee now in possession obtained, fortunately for himself, a monopoly of the trade in drugs, &c., of the entire island. That this was so was at first doubted, but it turns out to be true.

**A FALSE ACCUSATION.**—Nothing is easier in cases of the mysterious or sudden death of patients under treatment than to charge the chemist with making up the wrong medicine. An illustration of this was afforded by a case the other day in which a young lady engaged at one of the Berlin Theatres took one of six powders containing each 15 grains of phenacetin, and died suddenly soon after. A dispensing mistake was at once assumed as the origin of the fatality, and the theory was widely published in the papers. The rest of the powders were seized and analysed, but found to be merely phenacetin, and the post-mortem proved that the cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

**PHARMACOPŒIAL UNIFORMITY.**—The pharmacists assembled in the Pharmacological Section of the International Medical Congress thought it wise to carry forward the consideration of an International Pharmacopœia to the Scientists Congress, and the subject was therefore again brought up at that gathering. Everyone was aware, of course, of the work done on these lines by Von Waldheim for the International Pharmaceutical Congress some years ago, but it was felt that the scheme ought to be designed on new principles, as a considerable time has since elapsed. Dr. Hirsch, author of the "Universal Pharmacopœia" and Dr. Thoms have been appointed to carry out the preliminary work and bring the result before the Congress next year. It is only designed to bring about uniformity among the most potent preparations; a complete International Pharmacopœia is not thought of.

**STANDARDISED PREPARATIONS.**—Men like Hirsch and Thoms are not likely to overlook the fact that in designing formulæ for galenical preparations and particularly in the estimation of tinctures we have to avail ourselves to some extent of the work done by foreigners. The principle of standardising tinctures and extracts has not made much progress yet in this country although a good deal of the ground work has been prepared by the researches in this direction of Dieterich, Plugge, and others.

#### THE WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

THE annual dinner of this institution was held in the Venetian Room of the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday evening, September 30. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P. for Newington. The dinner was attended by over 200 students past and present, and a few special guests.

In the course of the evening Mr. Wootton read a report of the eighteenth session of the college. From this it appeared that during the three courses included in the complete session the number of lectures, besides classes and examinations, was as follows:—93 in inorganic chemistry, 114 in organic chemistry, 117 in practical physics, 84 in botany, 78 in materia medica, 69 in pharmacy, 36 in dispensing. Three hundred and sixty hours are devoted to inorganic analysis, 480 hours to organic and quantitative analysis, and 300 hours to practical dispensing. During the present session thirteen students from the Westminster College passed the Major examination, and 125 passed the Minor examination. This result shows a substantial increase over the results of previous sessions. These numbers are far in excess of those passed by any other institution in the kingdom.

The Rev. W. Williams proposed "The Westminster

College," the phenomenal success of which, he said, was due to the self-sacrificing efforts of the principals. Mr. G. S. V. Wills, who replied to the toast to a most enthusiastic audience, read a letter from Mr. J. O. Morris, of Walsall, who had been expected to propose it, but was unable to be present. Mr. Morris said that five of his apprentices had passed their examinations after tuition at the Westminster College. Mr. Wills said he and his partner aimed to make their students their friends, and not boastfully but gratefully he might say that this had been proved hundreds of times. They had letters from old students in all parts of the civilised world, and he showed specimens of such not yet replied to from Mr. Willows, far out in the bush in Australia; from Mr. J. B. Forster, Madras; from Mr. B. Smith, Bombay; from Mr. Timbury, Queensland; and from Mr. Lance, Natal. Such letters and such kind words as had been spoken that evening were pleasant memories and incentives to future efforts.

"The Demonstrators" were proposed by Mr. Sayers, and replied for by Mr. Griffiths. "The Students" were toasted by Mr. Reid, in a humorous speech; Mr. Gravill, a past student and demonstrator, replying. Mr. Walden proposed "The Visitors," for whom Dr. Matcham responded. Between the speeches Miss Juliet Gascoyne and Mr. F. H. Cozens gave several songs, and Mr. Leonard Howard a histrionic recitation, all securing warm applause.

After the toast-list had been completed, the chairman made a short speech before distributing the prizes. He said that, as the representative in Parliament of the division in which the college is situated, he had several times been in communication with Mr. Wills, in reference to certain amendments to the pharmacy law which had been proposed, and which in the form submitted might prove to be detrimental to the interests of the college. It was plainly his duty, having in his division so excellent an institution, to watch and prevent, if possible, any action which might have that effect. He had communicated with those in charge of the Bills, and they had agreed so to alter them as not to injure his constituents. The last Bill had been withdrawn, and would probably not be re-introduced in the present Parliament. If it should be, they might depend that he would do whatever he could to prevent the enactment of any clauses which might be injurious to the great institution in which all present were interested. He had been shown over the college, and he recognised its value, and he saw by the enthusiasm of the students that evening how they appreciated the efforts of the principals on their behalf. It was not for him to be didactic—it was not for the patient to advise the physician—but he would, in a few words, urge upon them the home truth that the test of energy was continuous work. In these days of severe competition they could not afford to tramp through life in a looking-in-shop-window frame of mind. He would not touch upon their studies generally. Mr. Wills had told them that one of the subjects in which failures at the examinations were frequent was dispensing. In that fact laymen were interested, and as a layman he would ask them to be particularly careful in that department.

Mr. Cooke then distributed the medals and certificates, as follows:—

*Advanced Chemistry.*—Silver medals: A. Spink, P. Burton, E. Henry. Bronze medals: T. W. Quarmby, E. Jobbins, F. N. Whitehead. Certificates: E. Matthew, D. Lewis, R. B. G. Silversides, E. Henry, F. R. Bray, E. Jobbins.

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—Bronze medals: W. F. Euness, F. Whitehead, J. C. H. Wallsgrove. Certificates: W. F. Frost, J. P. Fast, H. Sykes, E. G. Perfect, W. S. Cowin, H. Tusman, J. Grieve, F. W. Vinden, E. Henry, M. Curtis, C. Breese, W. P. Hayton, W. S. Brown, J. W. Golightly, S. Carter, G. T. Sumner, A. H. Hoit, E. Jones, W. F. Bygott, C. F. Day, G. Marshall, H. C. Cowles, B. S. Sanders, J. H. Whitehouse.

*Materia Medica.*—Bronze medals: E. Jobbins, C. Coulter, H. E. Hoole. Certificates: H. W. Farthing, E. J. Makeige, J. M. Sanford, J. H. Jackson, T. W. Quarmby, J. H. Whitehouse, H. E. Dwelly.

*Botany.*—Bronze medals: H. J. Smith, F. W. Nurthen, J. A. Atkinson. Certificates: W. H. Lloyd, W. J. Mousley, W. Symons, H. Handley, E. Bishop, T. Smith, W. S. Brown, T. H. Newton, H. E. Walton.

*Dispensing.*—Bronze medals: W. F. Frost, F. Chell, H. E. Dwelly, and A. S. Kitching.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL MEETING.

AFTER a lapse of two months, the Council met on Wednesday forenoon, all members being present except Mr. Hampson. The new Council Chamber at 16 Bloomsbury Square was used for the first time. The room, as we have previously stated, is handsome, and excellently suited for its purpose, being well lighted, and its acoustic properties are good. Mr. Carteighe presided at the meeting, and Mr. Bottle was in the vice-chair. The minutes of the August meeting having been read, the PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mrs. Hampson. He said that his esteemed friend, Mr. Hampson, was unable to be present owing to the severe bereavement which he had suffered; for although the loss was not unexpected, yet it had given him a great physical shock. He (the President) was sure that his colleagues deeply sympathised with the treasurer.

### FORMAL BUSINESS

was then disposed of with considerable celerity, elections to the Society and restorations first coming on, then the finance report (which, as the President afterwards said, contained nothing unusual), annual and quarterly salaries being ordered to be paid, also sums to annuitants and the research laboratory. A sum of 600*l.* was voted for the new building, and certain accounts for furnishings ordered to be paid. The report was adopted without further comment than the President made upon it.

### BENEVOLENT FUND.

The committee had considered a large number of cases, and recommended five grants of 10*l.* each. One case was deferred for further consideration, three were not entertained, and the name of another person was placed upon the list of candidates for annuitants. Other cases came before the committee, but were only referred to privately. Full consideration had been given to the question of the election of annuitants, the secretary reporting that since the election in December last ten annuitants had died, leaving 42 on the list, and they recommended that six persons should be elected in December next. These would be elected from the four persons who were unsuccessful last December and five who have since been placed on the provisional list. The following are the names:—

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Eliza Brown   | Henry Hills       |
| Mary Spence   | William Skoulding |
| S. F. Davis   | H. P. Catterns    |
| H. E. Suggett | W. M. Bensley     |
| Mary Rowan    |                   |

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the list of cases which had come before the committee was a long one, but it extended over two months, and most of the cases were of a deserving character. One of the cases was of a gentleman named Howe, who had informed the committee that he was a Freemason, and had the prospect of getting a pension from that body, especially if he got the support of his Freemason friends in pharmacy. The Vice-President hoped that that would be given. He then proceeded to speak of the approaching election of annuitants, explaining all that the committee had done, and stating that the reason why they suggested the election of six members, instead of bringing up the number to that of last year, was that there should be a certain amount of uniformity in the elections.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought it was a pity they did not put more than nine names forward, as they had a few more really good cases of deserving persons.

The PRESIDENT explained that the committee were right in exercising discretion in that matter, in order to save candidates expense. They knew that it was the custom of candidates to do a bit of canvassing, and when that was the case it was a pity to put forward more names than was necessary. It would only double the expense for a larger number of candidates, and those who were not put on the list now would have the chance at a future time.

Mr. WATT hoped that the Council would give an expression of its opinion regarding canvassing. They could not stop it, but they could let candidates know that they disapproved of it.

The PRESIDENT replied to that. The matter had been considered by the Council two or three years ago, and it was then felt there were only two ways—either to allow candidates and their friends to canvass, or for the Council to make the election. The former plan was so commonly recognised now that it would be almost impossible to do anything against it; nor did he think it would do not to appeal to subscribers. The vote gave them an interest in the fund, and so it was benefited.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said it was highly objectionable for candidates to canvass before their names were published, and he would like to see canvassing restricted to the period between October and the date of the election.

The report was adopted, and it was agreed that six annuitants should be elected on December 4 as proposed. Votes to the Bell scholars, and annuitants having been passed, the Council took up the following:—

### DRAFT BILL

#### INTITULED THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1891.

##### 1. In this Act—

The term Pharmacy Acts shall mean the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, and the Pharmacy Act (1868) Amendment Act, 1869; the terms "pharmaceutical chemist" and "chemist and druggist," shall have the same meanings respectively as in the Pharmacy Acts; and "the Society" shall mean the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

2. The powers of the Pharmacy Acts with respect to examinations required for obtaining certificates of qualification under the said Acts, or either of them, shall be extended so as to allow of the division of the said examinations into preliminary and other parts of the same; also to allow of or require periods of time and courses of instruction between any of the said parts; and to require that persons before presenting themselves for the final part of an examination shall deposit with the registrar under the said Acts certificates of their having duly attended courses of instruction in chemistry, botany, and materia medica, and of their having for not less than three years in the whole served in the open shops of pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, or in public hospitals or public dispensaries, as apprentices or pupils of persons qualified in accordance with the law of the country in which they are carrying on business to practise pharmacy in that country.

3. It shall be lawful for the Society from time to time, by bye-laws duly confirmed by the Privy Council, to regulate the said division of examinations and also the said periods of time and study between any of the said parts; also to allow and provide for and to regulate the reception of certificates issued by other examining bodies in lieu of or so as to satisfy the examiners in lieu of the preliminary part of any examination; also to provide for and to regulate the courses of instruction in chemistry, botany, and materia medica, to be duly attended as aforesaid; also to provide for and to regulate the forms of certificates to be for any purpose of this Act deposited with the said registrar; and also to provide for and to regulate the notices to be given and fees to be paid by persons intending to present themselves for examination in any part of an examination or desiring any registration under the said Acts or either of them.

4. Sections 18, 19, and 20 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, are hereby repealed.

*Section 18 provides that chemists and druggists in business prior to the passing of the Act are eligible for election as members of the Society.*

*Section 19 provides that all members shall be eligible for election to the Council, but that the Council shall not contain more than seven persons who are not pharmaceutical chemists.*

*Section 20 establishes the class of associates in business.*

5. Every person who at the time of the passing of this Act shall have been elected an apprentice or student of the



Society under the provisions set forth in Section X. of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, shall be registered as a "student associate" of the Society; and every person who thereafter shall become entitled to be so elected shall be eligible for election as a "student associate" of the Society, and shall contribute to the funds of the said Society the same annual subscription as an associate.

6. Every person who shall have been registered as a chemist and druggist under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by reason of having obtained a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners, shall be eligible to be elected an associate of the Society according to the bye-laws thereof, and every person who has obtained or who shall obtain registration as a chemist and druggist, and is in business on his own account, or has attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to be elected a member of the Society according to the bye-laws thereof, and shall thereafter be eligible for election to the Council of the Society, but the said Council shall not at any time contain more than ten members who are not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists; and no person shall in right of membership acquired pursuant to this clause be placed on the register of pharmaceutical chemists.

7. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, unless he be a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or a medical practitioner entitled to and acting within the exemptions concerning certain medical practitioners made by the Pharmacy Acts, or a person entitled to and acting within the exemption concerning certain executors, administrators, and trustees, made by section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. And it shall be unlawful for any person to compound medical prescriptions unless he be a person holding one or other of the qualifications set forth in the foregoing portion of this section or be acting under the immediate supervision of such qualified person. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, or holding a certificate in veterinary surgery from the Highland and Agricultural Society in Scotland, from dispensing medicines for animals under his care.

8. Every person acting in contravention of the preceding section numbered 7 shall for each contravention be liable to pay a penalty of 5*l.*, and the said penalties of 5*l.* may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, for the recovery of penalties under that Act, and all and every sum and sums of money which shall arise from any penalties for offences incurred under section 7 of this Act or under the Pharmacy Acts shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Society and shall by him be applied to the purposes of the said Acts and this Act or either of them.

9. Every person registered as a chemist and druggist shall be exempt, if he so desires, from serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and the name of any such registered person shall not be returned in the list of persons liable to serve in such office as aforesaid.

*Insert a new clause providing for election of the Council of the Society. Seven members to go out of office every year in rotation.*

11. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

12. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Pharmacy Acts, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; but no bye-law for the purposes authorised by sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall come into operation prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

The genesis of the Bill was explained in the report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, which was read by the Secretary. This showed that the committee began to consider the matter on July 1, when they authorised the President to draft a Bill. At the same time a communication was received from the Nottingham Chemists' Association, in which the association advocated an extension of the list of drugs to be sold by chemists only. At the second meeting, the President submitted his draft, which was fully discussed; and at the third the discussion was renewed, and the committee considered proposals submitted

to them by Carmarthen chemists, who urged the amendment of the 1868 Act, so that no poisons nor poisonous patent medicines should be sold except by chemists. The Carmarthen chemists also thought the Society should pay more attention to the enforcement of the powers of the present Act, and that an officer should be appointed to enforce it.

#### THE ADOPTION OF THE BILL

was moved by the PRESIDENT, who at the outset briefly referred to the meetings at which it had been discussed. He said that he would only comment upon what was in the Bill, and reserve any other remarks for a subsequent speech. The committee submitted a draft as business men to business men. They had carefully calculated what forces were required to get a Bill passed when they went to Parliament, and it was in that spirit he hoped the Bill would be taken. It was an easy thing for twenty-one men sitting round a table to draft a Bill that would please everybody: it was easy to promise, but the associates and members of the Society sent them there to do what it was possible to do as men of business. The committee, therefore, only made proposals which they believed to be reasonable and practicable. They considered it impolitic to introduce clauses which their friends in Parliament, and which the Government would not have. For that reason the Bill did not contain clauses which some people thought a Pharmacy Bill ought to contain. He then proceeded to explain the clauses which the Bill does contain, stating in regard to the first two, which refer to the curriculum and the division of the examinations, that it was important for them to have the power to divide the examinations, as well as enforce a curriculum. In the first place, it would be possible to separate the Preliminary examination from the Minor by a reasonable period of time, and the Minor examination itself could be divided, so that they would have better, safer, and easier tests in the examinations. It was of the utmost consequence to pharmacy, he argued, to have three years between the Preliminary and the Minor, as at present, owing to the want of power to so stipulate, apprentices did not always pass the Preliminary before entering upon their indentures, so that valuable time was spent in acquiring the knowledge for the examination, and the examination ceased to be a test of fitness for those entering the calling, as masters don't, and some won't, insist on that as a condition of indentures. It had been said that such a Bill was not good for the trade, but he maintained that a large part of the evils in the trade was due to the incapacity of persons who failed to satisfy the examiners, and who were driven like sheep from one board to the other until they became the outcasts of pharmacy, like similar persons in the medical profession. It was those persons with whom they had to deal mostly for infringement of the Pharmacy Act, and those who had any experience of such cases knew that these were the pirates of the legitimate trade. He showed how the powers asked for would prevent increase of such cases by ensuring that only competent persons would enter the trade, and then proceeded to show that by dividing the Minor they would relieve candidates of the enormous strain required in passing six subjects in one day. Altogether he was convinced that the educational part of the Bill would be a good thing for the trade. He then proceeded to explain that the change of the title of "apprentice of the Society" to "student associates" was intended to remove confusion rather than bestow a more dignified title, and discussed at considerable length the proposal to give the membership to all chemists and druggists who were in business on their own account, or who were twenty-five years old. Some had the idea that the privilege should be open to all who passed the Minor, but inquiry amongst the young men themselves revealed the fact that the majority of them were content to wait for some time before taking the higher grade. The Bill provided that no chemist or druggist who became a member of the Society should thereby be called "pharmaceutical chemist." This was a necessary precaution following the precedent of the 1852 Act, as at one time membership carried with it the higher title, but that had only lasted for a short time. The Bill also provided that the Council should not contain more than ten chemist-and-druggist members. In the event of any difference of opinion between the two sections, this representation—11 of the higher and 10 of the



lower grades—would be a perfectly fair one. Moreover, considering that they were taking away most of the privileges of pharmaceutical-chemist members, they ought to give them some return, and in view of the opposition which arose from that class at a former period, it was right that they should give at least eleven seats on the Council to pharmaceutical chemists, and he hoped that that would be a stimulus to many young men to go in for the Major. The compounding of medical prescriptions was the next thing which the Bill asked for, and speaking of that the President said that it would be a direct gain to the trade, which was not as yet fully realised by chemists. For instance, they often heard medical men say, when the claims of chemists for the enjoyment of this work were put forward, "There is no restriction of the dispensing of medicines to chemists: all the law qualifies them to do is to sell and dispense poisons." But if they succeeded in getting the power which they asked, dispensing by chemists would largely increase, especially in country places, where at present doctors did most of their own dispensing. Then as to the exemption from juries, he said they had often had the subject pressed upon them, and he explained how Mr. Elias Bremridge had got pharmaceutical chemists in England and Wales exempted, there then being only a register of pharmaceutical chemists; if there had been one of chemists and druggists, they probably would have been exempted also. However, they now asked them to be, and meanwhile he would give chemists the hint that if they were called upon to act as jurymen and explained to the judge that they were chemists, in most cases they would be excused. Finally, he commented upon the provision which the Bill is to contain for the retirement of seven members of Council only each year, and showed how that would benefit business. In concluding, he expressed the hope that all the Council would be of one mind in regard to the Bill. He would not speak about what was not in the Bill, but he would now say that he had never been able to understand how people objected to a Bill because it did not contain everything they wanted. They must bear in mind that power in Parliament was proportional to the power of the body promoting a measure, and as long as there was a section outside clamouring to get things which they did not have, and who, unlike miners, did not unite their forces, so long would they have a weak case. There was no use of their going to Parliament with a Bill which would be laughed at, and he assured the meeting that that would be the case if they put everything into the Bill that people asked for. (Applause.)

Mr. MARTINDALE, in seconding the resolution, said he thought the President had fairly reviewed the Bill in his speech. It contained much that the old Bill did, while embodying other provisions. There was the curriculum. They tried to consolidate the Society, as in the last Bill, by giving to all associates the opportunity of becoming members when they attained the age of 25 years, or when they entered business on their own account. Then there were the compounding clause, and the clause providing for exemption from service on juries. He thought they might insert that clause with justice, as it was an intolerable hardship on chemists in small towns to have to serve on juries, where the sale of poisons by unqualified persons might become a source of danger. The alteration with regard to the Council was of little importance, though, in his opinion, the retirement of seven members each year would tend to strengthen the Society, and might be termed an excellent and suitable condition, as it would not be liable to any fluctuations such as would give the Society instability. The alteration would have great weight, and yet permit sufficient change in the Council to allow new opinions to be fully represented and discussed. The allowance of such a slight minority of chemists and druggists to take seats on the Council would undoubtedly at first hardly be felt—in fact, it would probably be years before the influence would be felt. He hoped they would have a better chance in the new Parliament, and that the Bill would be received by the country with better grace than that of last year. They had put it before their constituents this time at an earlier period, and he trusted it would receive the attention it was worth.

#### AN AMENDMENT AGAINST COMPANIES.

Mr. HARRISON said he heartily concurred in what had fallen from the President in support of the matter which the Bill contained, except that he reserved the right of criticism respecting anything not contained in the Bill, and probably one or two expressions of the President's. He thought it was an advantage that they had now formulated a measure that would result in the consolidation of the Society. (Applause.) He cordially supported the opinion of the President that great advantages would accrue to the Society if only they could induce a larger number of the men who now stood aloof to become one with them. In that way they would acquire a political power which, unfortunately, they did not now possess. He thought the ten thousand members of the craft outside the pale of the Society would now be more willing to listen to the appeal made to them than they had been in the past, and if once they could get the majority of the ten thousand, the rest would follow in due course. With reference to Mr. Martindale's remark as to the retirement of a certain number of the Council, it was a somewhat clumsy method that one-third of the men should have to go out simply on account of the ballot. It would be better to adopt the system in force in town councils, where the members served for three years, that time being assured them. A member in that case had a degree of freedom for two years at least, although probably during the third year he might have a wholesome sense of fear. (Laughter.) As to exemption from juries, he had taken a great interest in that matter for many years, and thought it was simply that chemists and druggists were not so fortunately placed as pharmaceutical chemists that they were left out in the cold. He trusted that Parliament would see that it was a perfectly reasonable proposition, and would be induced to grant what was asked by the Bill. Referring to the method of procedure, he took exception to what the President said in that direction. The President said that as men of business it was their duty and policy to ask that from Parliament which they believed would be granted them. He (Mr. Harrison) took exception to that. What was their position? They had taken to amending an Act of Parliament. In that Act certain conditions were laid down as to the qualification of men who should discharge certain duties. They had found that there had been a very serious omission in that Act—that, contrary to the intention of those who framed it, there were a considerable number of men practising pharmacy who were not entitled to do so. He contended, therefore, that they should ask for all that they believed to be right, and Parliament would say how much they were prepared to grant, and how far it was expedient to do so. Again, the President put it to them as business men. Looking at the matter in that light, and without casting any reflection on the President, whom they all knew to be a thorough man of business, he suggested asking a little more than they really wanted; and thought that the more they asked for, the more nearly they would obtain that which they were right in asking. In amending the Act they ought to endeavour to amend it in the fullest possible sense. On this account they were bound to take notice of the serious omission in the Act of 1868, which allowed unqualified men to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist by forming a joint-stock company. They knew where such unqualified men came from—they were the men who, after coming up for examination and failing time after time, took to themselves five or six other spirits more ignorant than themselves and entered into business in the form of a company. The Council ought in the present Bill to ask Parliament to limit the power which was exercised by such companies. It would be worse than useless to go to Parliament and ask that all such companies should be at once stopped, but he thought they could go with perfectly good grace and ask that it should be made illegal for present companies to carry on business in the future unless they employed duly qualified men. They made a registered man responsible for his acts, while a registered company could have no moral responsibility, or only to a limited extent. On this subject, therefore, he proposed that a clause should be added to the Bill to the following effect:—



*Proposed Limited Companies Clause.*

It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons other than pharmaceutical chemists, or chemists and druggists, or joint-stock companies registered before the passing of this Act, to sell, or keep open shop for the selling of any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or to compound any medical prescription, or to use or assume or exhibit the title of pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, or chemist, or druggist, or pharmacist, or pharmacist; and whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that joint-stock companies already in existence and registered as aforesaid before the passing of this Act shall be *bonâ fide* conducted by and be under the personal supervision of a duly qualified chemist registered under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and that the names of such qualified chemists be disclosed, it is hereby enacted that on and after the passing of this Act:

I. That every joint-stock company at present keeping open shop, and registered as aforesaid, shall supply the Registrar with full information as set forth in Schedule (A) to this Act, and shall immediately intimate to the Registrar any change in the managementship or in the locality of the open shop.

II. That the only qualified managers as aforesaid shall be responsible for the due observance of the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts, except Clause 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

*Schedule (A).*

| Name of Company         | Address                           | Name of Qualified Manager | Locality of Open Shop       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| British Drug Company .. | 60 Prince's Street, Dunedin, N.B. | James Smith               | 60 Prince's Street, Dunedin |
|                         |                                   | John Brown                | 40 North Bridge, Edinburgh  |

A clause to that effect would put a stop to a system which was nothing else than an evasion of the law, and he begged to move the adoption of such a clause. (Applause.)

Mr. WATT seconded the amendment. After the elaborate analysis of the Bill by the President, and the complete manner in which Mr. Harrison had put his case before the meeting, it was not necessary that he should say much. But he could not allow the opportunity to pass; and this he had to say—that, so far as the just wants of the trade were concerned, the Bill was an absolute failure, and it would meet the fate of other Bills. Although he agreed with all that the President had said as to what the Bill might achieve, and he was not on principle opposed to anything which it contained, still he was sure that it would not excite in the trade that amount of enthusiasm which was necessary to carry the Bill through Parliament. The President had appealed to them as business men, and as a business man he (the speaker) would go to Parliament, and say to it, "Here is an Act which you have passed—the Pharmacy Act—which is constantly violated by unqualified persons, and we ask you to consider if that is right." If the Council were unanimous and the trade were enthusiastic, he was sure that they would succeed in getting a Bill through which would stop bogus-company pharmacy. If the argument of free trade were brought against them, he would reply to that, that if there was to be absolute free trade in pharmacy they must abolish the 1868 Act. Of this he was convinced, that if unqualified persons continued to evade the Pharmacy Act by incorporating themselves as limited companies, the trade would soon go to the wall, and the Society might as well stop the examinations. It was everywhere felt that limited companies were ruining legitimate pharmacy. In this connection he had been much struck with two clauses in the new Irish Pharmacy Act—the 17th and 18th—and as they were simply sending this Bill to their constituents, he thought that it was not too late to take note of these clauses, as they might be adapted to their case. He was inclined at first to believe that the clauses legalised limited companies, but a competent person—a legal authority—had informed him that the word "persons" in the 17th clause did not include limited companies. The clauses

were so well suited to their circumstances that he hoped the Council would adopt them.

Mr. HILLS here asked how the Council stood. Mr. Harrison proposed one amendment, and here was Mr. Watt bringing forward something else.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked if Mr. Watt meant to say that they should stop the examinations if they did not stop the limited companies.

The PRESIDENT hoped that the Council would not be deluded into the hope that they could stop the companies by means of the two clauses referred to, as he was afraid that they did not hear the meaning which Mr. Watt put upon them. They would rather authorise such companies.

## ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL.

Mr. ATKINS said the Committee presented the Bill after having very carefully considered it, and they desired to have a very free discussion upon it. It was of very great importance on account of the power which it would give of passing by-laws by which regulations could be established regarding education. The great advantage of the curriculum or educational clauses appeared to him to be that they would tend to promote continuous education. He felt very strongly the fact that there was a great responsibility resting upon employers which they did not realise, and consequently did not fulfil, and this division of examinations would bring home to the masters the fact that there was a very serious responsibility upon them, and that they should not merely give an apprentice mere manual training, but also some amount of educational assistance. After referring to the membership clause, he said, regarding the question whether they should throw open the representation of the Council to the whole body of membership, that he did not think it would be desirable to go beyond the number of ten for the chemists and druggists' section, and would argue very strenuously that the retention of the majority of one for pharmaceutical chemists was just. He should be glad to see an addition such as was proposed by Mr. Harrison to the clause relating to dispensing of prescriptions. Most of them would be only too glad to get rid of poisons altogether, as they were a perfect annoyance, and not worth the bother. However, if they were compelled to call attention to that fact, he thought they should claim as much as they fairly could with regard to the dispensing of prescriptions. Further, he urged the necessity of union amongst themselves. He was profoundly sorry that his excellent friend, the Provost of Haddington, expressed himself so that he almost told them that the Bill was an actual failure. He hoped Mr. Watt would not go down to the north and say that. He thought his friend was pleased with the Bill as far as it went, and he appealed to him, if he had not misconstrued his remarks, not to press that view of the matter of absolute failure any further. Mr. Harrison had said he was sorry that the Bill did not contain more, and said he would go to Parliament for the extreme limit that could be demanded.

Mr. HARRISON (interrupting) said he advised that they should go to Parliament for everything that would make the Bill complete, and further that business men frequently asked for more than they desired in the hope of getting what they did desire.

Mr. ATKINS (continuing) said his point was that Mr. Harrison would ask for a great deal, with the expectation of getting only a little less than he asked. He did not agree with Mr. Harrison. They would stand a very much better chance by going to Parliament with a reasonable Bill—one the conditions of which were likely to be complied with. If the conditions Mr. Harrison proposed as regards companies were in the Bill, he would not support it. With his present convictions, he would not be a party to the recognition of that which he thought unjust. He thought their only safe line was that they must go in for the personal qualification of the actual distributor of poisons. They must go in for the broad ground of public interest, and beyond that he did not think they had power to go. Finally he appealed for union in the Council itself. It was perfectly true that if they went to Parliament with a divided Council, and it became known, and the President had to admit the fact, it would be the old story over again—"You divide, and you are conquered." (Applause.)

Mr. SCHACHT next spoke, but his meaning did not appear



quite clear from what the reporters heard. As far as could be gathered, he was understood to argue that the principle of personal qualification of the owner of the business was what the Pharmacy Act was intended to establish, and it would be perfectly just for Mr. Harrison to go to Parliament and ask amendment to the Act in order to maintain the integrity of the principle. But circumstances were against him, as since the Council had itself violated the principle by appealing to the law courts on a certain case, they could no longer maintain that limited companies were a violation of the principle recognised by the Council. So that Mr. Harrison's arguments fell to the ground.

Mr. WATT, in reply to Mr. Atkins, said he quite endorsed what that gentleman said in favour of the Bill. He did not wish to be misunderstood. The failure of the Bill lay in the fact that it did not satisfy just aspirations and wants.

#### A COMING EVENT.

The President at this stage of the proceedings retired and the chair was taken by

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Bottle), who remarked to the Council that he had been informed that a little later in the day he would be asked to take the chair in an adjoining room, when some of Mr. Carteighe's friends intended to present his portrait to the Society. He would then be asked to accept the gift on behalf of the Council, and he wished to have authority to receive it on their behalf.

This the Council agreed to most readily, and the members adjourned for luncheon and the presentation ceremony.

#### THE DISCUSSION WAS RESUMED

by Mr. EVANS, who, in a few neatly-put sentences, referred to the compliment which had just been paid to the President. Then, speaking of the Bill, he said that he did not think it affected that part of the country from which he came, as there they very shortly expected to have the management of their own affairs. (Laughter.) That might not be so soon as he expected, still they would have Home Rule. ("No, no!" and renewed laughter.) Seriously speaking, he said that he did anticipate that ere long Wales would be as favourably placed as Scotland, in having an examining board of its own, and also a branch of the Society, just as Scotland had. The Bill now before them was practically the last one with the addition of the jury clause. He was glad to see that clause, for although it might be possible for chemists in large towns to get exemption on application to the judge, those in country places had to leave their business for a day to attend the court, and by the time they got there they might as well do their duty to the country. There was one point about fees mentioned in the Bill which he would like to know more about. Was it intended to increase the fees now charged?

The PRESIDENT explained that the Society has the power at present to arrange the matter of fees by by-law, and they were simply asking the power over again.

Mr. EVANS pressed for a definite answer to his question. Was it intended to raise the fees?

The PRESIDENT replied that all alterations would rest with the Council and members of the Society.

Mr. EVANS then continued, remarking that he hoped the time would come when no indentures would be signed until the boys had passed the Preliminary examination. He had still the objection to the Council election clause that it did not leave the matter entirely free. He believed in the survival of the fittest, and thought that they could trust the members to select the twenty-one best men at any time. They showed a want of confidence in the members by dividing the Council into two sections, and he did not think that the majority of one pharmaceutical chemist would be a great inducement for men to go in for the Major. He then asked what had become of the clause regarding prosecutions by the Registrar, and the President having explained that that was a precaution of the lawyer's which would probably appear again before the Bill got into Parliament, Mr. Evans continued his remarks, chaffing Mr. Harrison on his views as to the three years' service on the Council, and expressing the hope, amidst loud laughter, that all the members gave their assistance irrespective of their chances of election. He was also of opinion that bogus companies

should be dealt with as Mr. Harrison had suggested, and if the secretary would only make up a list of the companies which had been registered during the past five years and show it to M.P.s, it would not be long before they convinced legislators of the enormous danger which the public was exposed to.

Mr. MARSHALL LEIGH next spoke sympathetically of Mr. Harrison's amendment, abandoning his primary intention of going against bogus companies, because anything like that would weaken the chances of the Bill, and it was desirable to get the matters contained in the Bill disposed of without controversy. He referred more particularly to the educational and examinational matters, which he believed would be of immense benefit to students and to pharmacy.

#### ANOTHER DISSENTIENT AROSE.

in Mr. STORRAR, who said he would have preferred to give a silent vote for Mr. Harrison, but this was the first occasion on which he had had an opportunity of expressing his views on the Bill before the Council, and it might be his last. ("No, no!") He would support the Bill as it stood, especially as it contained nothing with which he did not agree, and he did not, moreover, feel inclined to oppose anything which Mr. Carteighe had set his mind upon having, as they knew was the case with the curriculum. Still, they could not overlook the fact that during the past twenty years joint-stock companies without qualification had been opposing chemists, and they had spent the Society's time and money in showing that that was so. He contended that the original intention of the framers of the Pharmacy Act was that such concerns could not practise pharmacy, and even the decisions of the law courts were to the effect that the Society had or ought to have the power of stopping such companies. They should, therefore, get Parliament to stop such companies in the future. They were perfectly entitled to get that, whether they got it or not, and they should ask for it. These companies were walking away with the business which properly belonged to chemists and druggists. It was true that by the amendment proposed by Mr. Harrison existing companies would have a monopoly, but this was an evil which might be exaggerated. It was really the future which they had to look to, and, since they were going to restrict the examinations and make it more expensive for assistants to qualify for them, they were simply doing the thing which would help to make more of the pirates which the President spoke about. Limited companies would increase in number rather than decrease. He thought too much was made of the opposition which it was supposed the introduction of such a clause as Mr. Harrison's would bring against the Bill; for since they were recognising existing companies there would be no opposition from them, and opposition from companies in embryo was entirely problematic. He did sympathise with the objection that the amendment recognised limited-company pharmacy; but the Council was tacitly recognising such companies at present by not stopping them, so that they went no farther than that. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEN felt that everybody on the Council would support Mr. Harrison if they thought it was possible for them to get what was wanted. They must bear in mind that they could only get legislation with which there was Parliamentary or public sympathy, and his experience in this matter was that the public did not sympathise with the chemist and druggist in his cry for protection. Moreover, there was the fact to bear in mind that people did go to the chemist in spite of cutting prices, and they went because they knew that the chemist was an educated man upon whom they could rely. That assured him that the hope of the trade for the future lay entirely in improved education, and as the decisions of the House of Lords laid down the law for them, it would be useless to go to Parliament with a demand such as Mr. Harrison's. The first thing that would be asked was, "Who compounds and sells your poisons?" "Oh, a qualified man!" would be the reply. "Very well," Parliament would say, "there will be no injustice if we are sure that that is done in all cases." Mr. Allen also sympathised with the juries clause. Since the decision in the Wheeldon case had made it imperative for the safety of the public that every chemist should attend to his own business, it was unreasonable to ask them to serve on juries salo. For that reason he supported the clause.



Mr. WALTER HILLS said that, although he sympathised with those who desired to put down co-operative stores, he could not overlook the fact that public opinion was in their favour; and the public did not care who supplied the capital and took the profits in pharmacy, so long as the person who handed over the poison was a qualified person. That, the public said, was all that was wanted, and that would be the reply which politicians would give to their demand. It was waste of time, then, to insist upon the thing. Moreover, he objected to recognising present companies, as they would not be slow to take advantage of the opportunity which it gave them, and they would increase the importance of their establishments. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWSHOLME thought when Mr. Harrison was speaking that he would support him; but since then he had carefully considered the matter, and was now sure that it was useless to attempt to put down co-operative stores. The spirit of the country was in favour of them, and they could not override that. He was sure that they could scarcely get the Bill into the House, far less pass it.

Mr. GOSTLING also opposed the amendment for similar reasons, and so did Mr. CROSS. The latter remarked that if he had liked the Bill less than he did he would have voted with Mr. Harrison, for thereby he would be sure that it would be wrecked.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. CARTEIGHE then rose to reply, and, after reminding the Council that the 1868 Act was a Poisons Bill which was not promoted by the Society, but which was the result of compromise with outside opposition, he proceeded to say that the Council of that day did not then anticipate companies. Nor was it a breach of confidence to say that in 1869 and 1870, when the company difficulty first arose, the Council had studied the case very thoroughly, and had taken the highest legal advice regarding the matter. They knew that it would be a dangerous thing to take proceedings if success did not follow them. In these circumstances the highest opinion was taken, including that of the Attorney-General at the time, and all, without exception, said, "You can't succeed." When the Tottenham Court Road case came on, it was thought that it was a favourable one to try, because it was merely the conversion of an individual into a company; and they knew the result. In the face of that, could Mr. Harrison, or any other person, go to the House of Commons and say anything against the carefully-considered opinion of such a man of learning and probity as Lord Selborne, whose decision was, "I see no danger to the public as long as a qualified person is in charge"? He reminded the Council that they did not take care of everyone who was on the register. He had even been told by a member of Parliament that these limited companies were a splendid opportunity for young men who were unable to go into business on their own account. They must not, then, run away with the idea that everybody was as convinced as they were that limited-company pharmacy was an evil; and he desired again to emphasise the fact that these were not his opinions; they were simply what he heard—what he had to say for their benefit. Warning to his subject, the President asked the Council to find him a member of Parliament who would introduce the Bill with Mr. Harrison's clause in it; to find a chemist who had ever done anything to get the Bill through, save writing a letter asking a local member to vote for it. There was no use of their living in a fool's paradise. Some people urged them to do this and that, as if they had only to say it and it was done. But he objected to hold out to the trade any hopes of getting a stop put to this competition from the stores. It was far better for the trade to face the evils that they had. A large part of the suffering was caused in a portion of the trade which no Bill could touch—in packed goods, for instance; they could only prevent bogus companies dealing in poisons. But again he asked his opponents to find him a member who would introduce a Bill of the kind, and to find those who would work for it in the lobby of the House of Commons.

Here Mr. EVANS remarked that they had never had the chance—the President had had it all his own way.

The PRESIDENT seemed rather taken back by this interruption, and sharply asked Mr. Evans not to interrupt him; then, addressing Mr. Watt, he said that he (Mr. Watt)

had told them on the previous evening that he (Mr. Watt) could get a legal member to take up the Bill. Let Mr. Watt bring forth this future Lord Chancellor to back the Bill. As to Mr. Harrison, he would remind him that the first thing that private members asked when they took such Bills as this to them was, "Is there contentious matter in it? Does the Government support it?" To that he could not honestly reply "Yes," for he had in mind that in 1883 they had drafted a Bill which went for all the evils, root and branch, and the Government would have nothing to do with it. "Oh, but Governments change," would be the reply. That was so; but there was no hope in it, for these things were managed by permanent departments, by officials who approached the thing without bias, and whose reports were cold-blooded and definite. These officials said that Lord Selborne's arguments were sound; therefore he (the speaker) would say that it was unsound and unsafe to go against the opinion of the permanent departments. He could draft a Bill to please the trade like the 1883 one, which he had fathered—there was no difficulty about that—but he could not pass it. He asked Mr. Harrison how dared he ask for limited companies to be put down, when such an anomaly as the widows' clause remained on the statute. To a layman that was absurd, and it was laymen they had to deal with. But there was another objection to the amendment, and that was that as soon as they introduced the question they gave the opportunity for some member to alter the clause, so as to bring in individuals—the Whiteleys, Shoolbreds, and Lewises of trade. That would be disastrous, and he warned his opponents that if they introduced the thing it might be turned into a sore against them. The recent Irish Bill had come from Parliament an Act which he had scarcely been able to recognise, it was so altered. Were they strong enough to stand the alterations which legislators might choose to make on their Bill? Did Mr. Harrison realise that the companies which he proposed to authorise could do the whole business of the country if they chose to extend their operations? That could be done at present, but under the legalised conditions companies would not be slow to reap advantage. On the whole, he argued that it was better to leave things as they are, and to see that qualified persons were so educated that their superiority would be recognised by the public. In concluding, he called attention to the fact that as soon as the amendment was published as part of the Bill every individual who thought it was possible that they should have to take refuge under the clause would go down to Somerset House, and for a few shillings would register themselves under the Limited Companies Act. With this parting shot he put the amendment, and only Messrs. Evans, Harrison, Storrar, and Watt voted for it. It was therefore lost.

#### OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendment to clause 6, so as to remove all distinction as to pharmaceutical chemist and chemist and druggist members serving on the Council, but as no one seconded the motion it fell to the ground.

Mr. HARRISON then said that since he had asked for more and had failed, he would now ask for less—viz., that a clause should be introduced to limit the use of the title "chemist and druggist" to persons on the register. If this were done joint-stock companies could not call themselves chemists and druggists.

Mr. STORRAR seconded the motion, and Mr. SOUTHALL asked how it would affect wholesale druggists.

Mr. ATKINS hoped that there was power in the present Act to do what was wanted; if not, he would support the amendment.

Mr. EVANS repeated Mr. Southall's question, and the PRESIDENT replied that the Council had a right to interfere with those who used the title "wholesale chemist" improperly, but they were always careful not to interfere with those who did not keep open shop as retailers.

Mr. SCHACHT asked how the proposition differed from the 15th clause, and the SECRETARY pointed out that that clause mentions "person" only, not "persons."

Messrs. ALLEN and NEWSHOLME intimated their approval of the amendment; but Mr. MARTINDALE thought it was scarcely worth asking for, and Mr. ATKINS added that the most aggressive bodies were careful not to use the title. After some remarks from Mr. CROSS,



The PRESIDENT expressed his doubts as to the advisability of moving in the matter. The best policy was not to touch the companies at all. The thing that Mr. Harrison asked was no use, for if it were obtained the companies would simply state on their labels, "Such-and-such Company. Mr. So-and-so, pharmaceutical chemist, manager."

Messrs. GOSTLING, HILLS, and others followed in similar strain, and although about half-a-dozen had spoken in favour of the amendment, only two held up their hands for it.

Finally the motion for the adoption of the Bill was put, and Messrs. Storrar and Watt were the only members who did not vote for it, so it was carried *non. con.* The Bill will not be further proceeded with until the next session of Parliament.

This was all the public business.

#### OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE School of Pharmacy was opened on Wednesday for the forty-ninth session, and, by a strange coincidence, forty-nine students entered their names. The event has always been recognised by a sessional address and the presentation of prizes to the successful students of the last session. The address on this occasion was delivered by Sir Edward H. Sieveking, M.D., and there came to hear it an assembly numbering 200 or thereabouts, which packed the lecture-theatre of Bloomsbury Square to the ceiling. When the President, accompanied by Sir E. Sieveking, a number of French guests, and the members of the Council, appeared there was hearty applause for a minute. The first thing on the programme was

#### THE DEAN'S REPORT.

This was a new departure. Hitherto the school teachers have appeared before the meeting one by one. There were the four or five rounds of applause, generally graduated in intensity according to the popularity of the teachers, and as many speeches were fired off. Now Professor Attfield, in his new capacity as dean of the school, appeared with a concentrated infusion of the old forms in shape of a manuscript, which he read with excellent emphasis. This informed the meeting that last session there were 80 students at the school, half of whom went in for the whole course, a quarter for the junior or Minor course, and the rest for single classes. He commented upon each section, showing how there is a growing appreciation for the complete course of training, and, while speaking in favour of the custom of apprentices in London attending a single class each year in the course of their apprenticeship, he emphasized the importance of the correlated study, and felt that only when the student has passed his Preliminary, finished his apprenticeship, arrived at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, and attended all the classes at one time, did he get the fullest advantage of the course of study. The teaching-staff, he explained, were well satisfied with the approach to the complete curriculum which had resulted from the recent change, and during the past year they had been able to consult together frequently regarding the progress of particular pupils, so that they could adapt the course of training to each individual pupil. This system of intercommunication had been good for all. Then he spoke of his appointment as dean, and gave the teachers' reports on the work in practical and theoretical chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy, and in concluding asked the President to present

#### THE PRIZES

to the prizewinners giving each man the whole of his awards in one lot. The young men then came up in the following order, and received the awards mentioned:—

Wm. F. J. Shephard, a certificate in practical chemistry.

Wm. B. Lord, two certificates in practical and theoretical chemistry.

Harry H. Sturch, a certificate and silver medal in botany.

John C. Umney, bronze and silver medals in practical chemistry.

Charles E. Boucher, a certificate in practical chemistry, bronze and silver medals in theoretical chemistry, and bronze medal in botany.

Edward B. Sherlock, three certificates in practical and

theoretical chemistry, one in botany, and the silver medal in materia medica.

Harry W. Kilby Pears, certificates (5) in theoretical and practical chemistry and botany, bronze and silver medals in pharmacy, and bronze medal in materia medica.

The President had something to say to each student, and a shake of the hand for them. Young Umney was a favourite with him and the audience, who did not spare applause, and distributed it fairly. Kilby Pears, as "dux," was asked by the President to "do something good for pharmacy," and Professor Attfield grasped the young Brightonian warmly by the hand, and the audience's heart grew big as it took in the scene.

#### THE HERBARIUM PRIZE.

Professor Green reported at considerable length on this. There were five herbaria sent in, Mr. Edward John Lumb's one, containing 700 specimens, being particularly good, and well deserved the silver medal. Next came Mr. Harold H. Prosser with one as bulky, but not so good in some respects, but worthy of a bronze medal; and those sent in by Messrs. John Austen and William Moore ranked for certificates of honour. Professor Green hoped that the result of the new regulations would be that many more herbaria would be sent in.

Mr. Prosser then received his medal, he being the only one of those named who was present.

#### EXTRA PRIZES.

The first prize-men of the year have the privilege of receiving copies of "Pharmacographia," and "Science Papers," presented by Mr. Thomas Hanbury in memory of his brother, Daniel Hanbury. In presenting these to Messrs Umney, Boucher, and Sturch,

The PRESIDENT said that, in the memory of a very distinguished member of the Society, whose name was associated with materia medica all over the world—he referred to the late Daniel Hanbury—and in order to show the interest which was taken by his family in that Society, his brother, Mr. Thomas Hanbury, had been good enough to supply them with copies of the "Pharmacographia," and Daniel Hanbury's "Science Papers," for presentation to those prize-men who obtained the silver medals of the year. There never was, so far as he knew, a more disinterested pharmaceutical chemist or man of science than Daniel Hanbury, and the greatest honour Mr. Carteighe said he had had in the presidential chair was to present the books in his memory.

#### THE PEREIRA MEDAL.

The PRESIDENT, again rising, said the next business was to report upon certain prizes which were given to those who passed all the examinations of the Society, irrespective of their connection with the school. These were open competitions—open to all those who had passed the Major examination. The first prize bore the name of "Pereira." Many years ago there was a Pereira medal only, which was given under certain conditions; but in later years it was thought desirable that some solatium should be given to the two or three men who stood next in order of merit, and hence arose the Council medals. They also had, through the generosity of Mr. Hyde Hills, the pleasure of adding hooks to the medals. The object of the competition was to encourage men not only to pass the Major examination, but to encourage in them a high standard of knowledge, and it had in that respect been very satisfactory. The number of competitors in the present year had been thirteen, and the prize-winners were: Mr. E. B. Sherlock (Pereira medal); Mr. J. G. Everett (Council's silver medal); and Mr. John Lothian (Council's bronze medal). These gentlemen had been excellent in botany, materia medica and chemistry, which practically represented the science of the examinations, and were regarded as the very best all-round men of the year. The medals and prizes were then presented to the winners, Mr. Carteighe making a speech to each one, noticing the fact that Mr. Lothian had been apprenticed in Duns, but he had proved himself no dunce. Across the Border this joke might bring upon the perpetrator Border justice—hanging, then trial.



## THE BELL AND REDWOOD SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. J. E. SAUL, reporting upon the result of the scholarships examination, said the examination had been conducted by Mr. Davies and himself. The entries were not quite so numerous as last year, but the work, especially that of the successful candidates, was at least equally meritorious. The examination was a fairly wide one, and, as usual, the three students who headed the competition did well in every subject. This was, he was inclined to think, extremely satisfactory for Bell scholars, who were doubtless destined to achieve some eminence in the practice of pharmacy, as it was, he thought, at the very least politic that the future master-minds of their calling should have had the priceless advantage of a sound and broad—in fact, a liberal—elementary education. The candidates were again all examined in the southern portion of Great Britain, but he thought he was correct in stating that one of the successful scholars was a native of the Green Isle.

The Bell scholars were E. F. Harrison and Hy. Garnett, and the Redwood scholarship had fallen to W. B. Hoile, who had succeeded in obtaining sufficient marks to qualify for one of the higher scholarships.

The scholars then came up, Messrs. Garnett and Harrison receiving a present of books, and Mr. Hoile a shake of the President's hand.

The President then introduced Sir Edward Sieveking, who delivered the following

## Introductory Sessional Address.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—There appears to be a tendency nowadays to adopt and act upon the opinion that some people understand the business of their neighbours better than these do themselves. I hope I shall not be open to such an imputation in the present instance, because the responsibility of placing me in this very honourable position is entirely due to the kindly feeling of you, Sir; and although I have not the distinction of being a member of your Society, I hold that every physician cannot but watch your work with the deepest interest, and with the feeling that it is indissolubly connected with our own. The account given in your Calendar of the rise and progress of the Pharmaceutical Society testifies strongly to the support the College of Physicians rendered to it in its early days; but even had that not been the case, we physicians must feel very grateful to the efforts—the successful efforts—you have made to raise the scientific status of your calling and to render to the nation at large services which no one can better appreciate than a physician. We depend upon one another, and the greater knowledge, accuracy, and conscientiousness of the pharmaceutical chemist of the present day is of daily advantage to the practitioner of the healing art, who, even if he is an ex-professor of materia medica, finds it impossible to preserve and develop his clinical knowledge, as required by the new drugs and combinations daily being showered upon him. To allude only to

## THE RECENT PAST,

how often have physicians of the greatest eminence gone to the late Mr. Peter Squire for aid in the solution of questions

which could be answered by him and his equals alone! Doubtless the leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society could give many instances in which they have done similar service to medical men. Our interests are essentially the same, though we walk in different, though parallel paths; we are bound to work together in brotherly concord towards the advancement of science and the suppression of quackery. The best illustration of the co-operation between pharmacists and physicians is that afforded by the manner in which the British Pharmacopœia has of late years been perfected; and it is to be hoped that so long as the Medical Council exists, it will continue to avail itself of your services in conjunction with those of the medical colleges, in order to render that important work more and more useful, and to see that it remains on a level with the science of the day. Your Society, as specially represented by Professor Attfield, has shown in a brilliant way how our joint work can be carried on for the benefit of the nation. The subject would be a tempting one to dwell upon more fully, but it

would demand more time than is allowed me, and I may feel assured that you are fully acquainted with Professor Attfield's labours and results. May I, therefore, take it for granted that you will kindly accept the remarks I venture to offer to you as coming from one who, though by no means an expert in your calling, has your interests and the progress of your society thoroughly at heart?

## MEDICAL PRACTICE AND DISPENSING.

As my professional existence dates from the same year, 1841, as the foundation of your Society, I have necessarily seen and watched many important occurrences affecting the medical profession. The gradual separation of the practice of medicine from the composition and dispensing of remedies has become a more and more imperative necessity, for how could a busy practitioner, who went beyond the blue pill and black draught, possibly find time to thoroughly master and carry out the directions of the Pharmacopœia? It was inevitable that the general public more or less vigorously protested against the routine system that was in

vogue fifty years ago, and the medical profession for various reasons have sought gradually to abandon, as is done in other civilised countries, the custom of providing medicines as well as advice. The British public have gained much by this separation; for, however beneficial medicines in the strict sense of the word are, in the treatment of disease, no one will assert that therapeutics consist only in the *haustus mane* or *ter die sumendus*. The British public began to realise the great fact that dietetics and regiminal management deserved the attention of the medical adviser as much as the contents of the Pharmacopœia. From the moment that the Apothecaries' Society received their charter, in 1815, constituting them general practitioners, although they continued for a series of years the best source of drugs and preparations, this combination of two callings necessitated the formation of a Society like yours, which, under its charter may exercise legitimate control over the chemists and druggists throughout Great Britain. Your founders said from the beginning that a scientific basis was essential to ensure its stability and its future development; their



SIR EDWARD HENRY SIEVEKING, M.D.

(From a photograph by Elliott &amp; Fry.)



successors have successfully laboured to carry out their views, and your Society already numbers many of its members who take high rank in the world of science. The medals and scholarships bearing the names of Pereira, of Bell, of Redwood, of Hanbury, must prove a great incentive to the most persevering among your students, and remind them in after life of the halo that scientific labours have shed around those names, whilst such rewards will suggest to them the duty of seeking to add to the beneficial results of science by their own labour.

#### GOVERNMENT v. INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE.

Abroad—I speak chiefly of France and Germany—Governments have rarely so entirely dissociated themselves from science as our Governments have done; the consequence has been that in pharmacy, as in some other departments of science, the chief impulses have come from foreign schools and inquirers. Here everything has to be done by the individual or by such associations of individuals as can see the wants of the times, and eventually Government may graciously step in and give its sanction to what has been achieved. I will not tire you by a disquisition as to which system is the best in the long run. As in many other cases, there is much to be said on both sides. But I wish to point out that individuals having done their best and the Government of the Queen having crowned their labours with more than one charter, and your having now an admirable school, museum, and research laboratory, there is no further excuse for British pharmacutists being so frequently behind-hand in the discovery of new agents serviceable in the cure of disease. How many of the remedies that are now being daily prescribed have been originally discovered in this country? We doctors necessarily take the remedies likely to benefit our patients wherever we can obtain them, without reference to their origin. With regard to vegetable productions, which depend so largely upon climate, we are compelled, with few exceptions, to trust to foreign supply; but I do not see the necessity of doing so with regard to the products of pharmaceutical chemistry, and I appeal to you as men of science to utilise the excellent opportunities which your training and your research laboratory offer, to prevent England from being in the rear rather than in the van of pharmaceutical progress. I need not here go into a history of modern pharmacy or put on record all the advantages we have derived from our neighbours, but from the days of Courtois, the discoverer of iodine, to the most recent dates, a complete account would show that there is room for more

#### ENERGY, PERSEVERANCE, AND RESEARCH

on our part than has hitherto been exhibited. Within the last few years we have been indebted to the Continent for chloral, for antipyrin and its congeners, for sulphonal, all of which have been employed largely and beneficially in this country, but which have not been discovered here. Here there is a stimulus for laudable exertion and rivalry, and from what your Society has already done in advancing the interests of its members and associates, I have no hesitation in prognosticating a still greater future for it, if by the encouragement it gives to the earnest student it advances scientific research. We have not all of us the talent or the means of carrying out original investigations: the world could scarcely continue its present march if each of us were filled with the ambition of making discoveries: but we may all be imbued with a scientific spirit of sympathy and admiration for those who are able by their individual labour to cast a halo of science upon all with whom they are more directly associated, which must redound to the benefit and reputation of all their countrymen. In this country independent research does not meet with any encouragement from Government; and unfortunately there is a large body of our countrymen and countrywomen, ignorant of science and the laborious paths its cultivators have to tread, who cause impediments which compel some of our most illustrious students to go abroad in order that they may there cultivate their speciality, which here might subject them to disturbance and penalties.

#### VIVISECTION DEFENDED.

There are many who would bring all the ignominy of the law to bear upon you if you poisoned a few rabbits and dogs

with a view to determining whether a new compound exercised beneficial or injurious effects, and whether it might with safety be applied to the treatment of human suffering; if you meet with people entertaining such views, repel above all things, I beseech you, the cruel imputation upon scientific men that they are heartless and have no feeling for the brute creation. I know that this is unjust and that there is no class of men who have a greater affection for the brute creation and more general tenderness for suffering of all kinds, than the members of the medical profession, of which you are an integral part. But he who desires to benefit humanity is justified by all divine and rational human law in availing himself of the brute creation for the purpose of investigating the secrets of nature, and, in our particular case, of testing the character and uses of agents that may be either dangerous or useful to humanity. The ground is cut from under the feet of those who object to the use of animals for such purposes by a recent parliamentary inquiry as regards Great Britain, and owing to that tendency to which I alluded at the outset, they go abroad and pick holes in their neighbour's jacket, after having done all the mischief in their power at home. But where would have been the great discoveries of Pasteur that have conferred an inestimable boon upon man and brutes, had the French Government, yielding to ignorant clamour, been constantly threatening to bring him before a police magistrate and hampering his earlier researches, which necessitated the sacrifice of many animals, and which have issued in one of the grandest deductions known to experimental science? No *à priori* argument or hypothesis could have established, and no clinical observation could have led up to, them. I hold that human health and life are infinitely more valuable than any other consideration, and when there is a legitimate scientific object the sacrifice of animal life ought not for an instant to weigh against the sentimentality of people who watch their pet dogs like babies and look on the *tir à pigeons* as a delightful recreation. We, too, with the Royal College of Surgeons, have established a school of research on the Thames Embankment, and if, in the matter just alluded to, you should have any difficulty, I am confident, although I do not speak with official authority, that the solidarity which binds all scientific bodies to one another, will ensure to you all the aid that our institution can afford, in the same manner as we should rely upon your co-operation in any question of common interest and importance.

#### THE SOCIETY EULOGISED.

Your own particular interests, and those of pharmaceutical science and art, are in safe hands under the management of your governing body. You are specially to be congratulated on the foresight and liberality of Mr. Jacob Bell, shown in his founding at his own expense and subsequently transferring the property of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* to your Society. Here you have an excellent vehicle for the publication of discoveries, or researches leading to them; a medium of intercommunication among members and associates upon all matters connected with pharmacy and its practice: and a banner under which, if your peaceful realms are invaded, you may rally with confidence. There are few things that conduce more to uniting in bonds of co-operation and affection men who have the same training and the same general object in life than a well-conducted periodical. The political world has long recognised this; and it is generally admitted that the tone of those whom a journal represents is much influenced by its sentiments; while they in their turn would speedily cause their influence to be felt in the editorial department were this to fail in its scientific duties or to allow any lapse in regard to the ethics of your calling. We still occasionally see even in well-conducted journals, acrimonious discussions, in which the general reader takes little or no interest and is apt to shrug his shoulders over the futile disputes of the assailants. Human nature will, I fear, always be liable to excesses of egotism or irritability, and even scientific journals may occasionally become the vehicles of ebullitions of that kind. Having formerly for some years held the post of editor myself, I know that, to use a peculiar phrase, his position, though deeply interesting, is "not all honey," and he necessarily finds it impossible to meet everybody's wishes. Still, I can say from my own observation that in all the better journals coarseness and personalities are now strictly



avoided and contentious matter calculated only to bring into notoriety two or more combatant, is strictly controlled or avoided.

#### THE CURRICULUM.

There is one feature in your Journal which I am sure you will all agree with me deserves your special and energetic support, as I believe it would be approved by the medical profession at large. I refer to the advocacy of a greater measure of power being conferred by the Legislature upon your governing body. Having implied in my previous observations that the higher the general education of your body, the greater will be your usefulness to the nation, and the more satisfactory will be your own progress and position in after-life, I cannot but think that a compulsory curriculum should be equally enforced upon all who go through the examinations entitling you to be called associates or members of the Society. My confidence in mere examinations as a test of knowledge is by no means unlimited, and with the excellent curriculum suggested by your governing body, I confess that I can see no just grounds for refusing to empower your Council to insist upon every pharmacist showing that he has attended all the courses, including, of course, the practical parts which they think necessary. No lectures or demonstrations can compel a young man to work; but I am quite certain that a great majority of us require the stimulus of example and companionships in early life to insure successful study. There is so much for you to see in order to appreciate; there is so much that you should handle, and taste, and smell, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of your calling, that I cannot conceive that private study can well take the place of an attendance upon the lectures and demonstrations of your profession, or a careful examination of the drugs and preparations in your excellent museum. Botany, which has received much contemptuous treatment at the hands of the medical corporations, I rejoice to see among the subjects of which you are required to have some knowledge. Who can learn botany out of books alone? who can duly appreciate the beauties of nature without some practical acquaintance with the laws that regulate the growth and development of our flora? and how can anyone claim to be a pharmacist without such knowledge, seeing that there are so many therapeutic agents which in all ages have been derived from the vegetable kingdom?

#### APPROPOS OF BOTANY.

I may be permitted to allude to a recent discussion about the 'Physik Garden' in Chelsea, which Sir Hans Sloane, in 1753, bequeathed, under certain conditions, to the Apothecaries' Company. It seems a great pity that a plot of ground, which is scarcely adequate to the study of botany at the present day, though it has done excellent service in former times, should not be sold at its present value, which would suffice to buy a much larger plot of ground beyond London smoke, to endow a professorship of botany, and possibly even one or more travelling studentships. With the altered circumstances one scarcely sees why—as such an arrangement would carry out the spirit of Sir Hans Sloane's legacy—Parliament might not sanction a well-considered scheme of the kind, and even make the whole over to the Pharmaceutical Society, so long as it continues to foster the bountiful and attractive science of botany.

#### IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

But to return to the more practical question regarding the details of your curriculum, from which I have diverged, and I would ask, How can a pharmacist pretend to exercise his calling without a practical knowledge of chemistry? Two courses of chemistry that I attended in my student days failed to do anything but bewilder me, until some years after I had taken my degree; my friend, Professor Hofmann, induced me to work at the College of Chemistry, and I then at least acquired an inkling of what was meant by chemical science. Since those days this branch of knowledge has made immense strides; but the fact remains that, however useful books may be as guides and refreshers, no man can approximately understand even the elements of chemistry unless he avails himself of opportunities now offered on all sides of handling the test-tube and reagent himself. Seeing how much there is to learn in order to fit you for the calling, I confess that

#### THE SHORTNESS OF THE CURRICULUM

has somewhat surprised me; but if your authorities deem it sufficient, it is all the more imperative upon every student to avail himself to the utmost of the chances here given him of being imbued with the principles of science. Depend upon it, that whatever you learn here will redound to your advantage in after-life. The more you learn the greater respect will you enjoy, the more useful will you be to your fellow-men, the more calmly will you bear the disappointments and vexations which are the lot of every denizen of the world, the nearer will you approach to that higher life which alone ensures true happiness.

Your patience, and the twenty minutes accorded to me by your esteemed President, must be nearly exhausted; but I should not like to conclude the remarks I have ventured to offer to you without adverting to one question to which I alluded at the outset, and upon which physicians and pharmacutists may agree to co-operate. It is that of

#### QUACKERY.

It is one of the *laches* of our Government, which nothing but the force of public opinion can eventually put an end to, that they do their utmost to foster and to benefit their exchequer by giving anyone who chooses to pay the necessary amount of coin the right to flood the country with patent and secret medicines. I consider this as immoral, as it is injurious to the community; for the ignorant multitude, captivated by the apparent guarantee of the Government stamp, and by the testimonials which are put forward as to the efficacy of the particular drug, are defrauded both of their health and of their money. Lotteries were put down in Great Britain in my youth because the British Government was supposed to patronise iniquity by deriving profit from such a source: I question whether the exchequer has a better excuse for selling patents for secret medicines, and adding to its receipts by the halfpenny stamp on each, than it had for the promotion of lotteries. I do not accuse every proprietor of a patent medicine of intentionally committing a fraud on the public; in many cases, doubtless, he may have complete faith in his compound, and wishes by promulgating it to benefit the community as well as himself. He may act under the same plea as kind-hearted patients of mine have occasionally confessed to—viz., of having widely distributed a prescription of my own from which they had derived benefit. But such kind-heartedness, nevertheless, is apt to be fraught with mischief, and ought not to be encouraged; and although it is not a part of my function to tell you what exact rule you should adopt, and which had much better come from the able editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, I do hope that you will, as much as in you lies,

#### DISCOURTEGE THE SALE OF SECRET REMEDIES.

In the majority of cases they are doubtless made up from prescriptions of medical men, and many may be perfectly harmless; but unless we know the ingredients and the proportions in which they are mixed, we physicians have no right to prescribe them, and I do not think that a Society like yours ought in any way to encourage their employment. I do not ask you individually to wage war against a system which is opposed to the ethics of the medical profession, but if you agree with my views in the matter, I have no doubt that you can each of you aid in creating a better and more wholesome public opinion, so that eventually this bane of scientific medicine may be cast into the limbo of a forgotten past. Having now briefly—still I fear too long for your patience—spoken to you on the subjects that struck me as being of mutual interest, allow me to thank you, Mr. President, for the honour you have done me to call me to this place, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kindness, with which you have listened to my somewhat desultory remarks. Above all, let me congratulate the prize-winners of to-day, and allow me to express a hope that by the continued and increasing distinction gained by pharmacutists throughout the country, they may aid in the onward progress for which we all long and hope.

The address was exceptionally well received, for it was delivered with great point, and frequently Sir Edward had to stop for a few seconds to allow laughter or applause to subside.



### VOTE OF THANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving a vote of thanks, said he thanked him heartily for his kindness in coming amongst them, for his kindness in delivering the admirable address they had listened to, for his recognition of the work of the Society, and more especially for his outspoken words with reference to the anti-vivisectionist movement. Referring to Sir Edward's remarks concerning the Chelsea Physic Garden, he would say they should only be too happy to take it over (laughter), and would endeavour to carry it on, and perpetuate the great liberality of the excellent donor, Sir Hans Sloane. As to quackery, he felt he was quite at liberty to say, on behalf of educated pharmacists, that they would be only too pleased to discourage it, but he feared that the medical profession were rather more to blame for the existing state of things. His observation had led him to believe that they wanted a good deal of co-operation from their friends of the medical profession before they could hope to put a stop to the progress of quackery in this country.

Mr. JOHN HARRISON (Sunderland), in seconding the vote of thanks, said that everyone of the five reasons given by the Vice-President were good and sufficient for thanking Sir E. Sieveking for his address that evening. The address was all the more appreciable for the outspoken opinion regarding the interdependence of medicine, as represented by himself, and pharmacy, as represented by themselves. They should, however, he hoped, put a stop to that large amount of dispensing by medical men, which he believed was not attended with the best possible results to those for whom the prescribing was done. The words spoken, coming from one so eminent, could not fail to carry weight with his professional brethren. As to anti-vivisection, they must look at it from a large point of view. They could not ignore the fact that it had been the custom of the English Government, as representing the English nation, to pay a great deal more attention in some instances to the lives of the lower animals than they did to the lives of human beings. This was notably shown in the Government tax on medicines. If a man wanted to introduce a medicine for the relief of any sickness of Her Majesty's subjects, he must pay a considerable fine to Her Majesty's revenue, but a remedy for horses or cattle could be sold without let or hindrance in any shape or form. He thought that showed a state of things which ought to be put a stop to. Nevertheless, he trusted they would value to a greater degree than hitherto the health and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects, and he hoped the prize-men of that evening and those who received the good education provided by the Society's school would prove this.

The PRESIDENT then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

Sir E. SIEVEKING having, in a few words, acknowledged it, and asked the meeting to go to the Examination Hall to see Mr. Carteighe's portrait,

The PRESIDENT said he had the privilege of announcing that they had present amongst them some distinguished representatives of French pharmacy. The gentlemen were Messrs. Buchet, Adrian, Wickham, Cholmel, and Lelasseur, and, in the name of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, as represented by those present, he accorded them a hearty welcome to those rooms. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

### HONOURING MR. CARTEIGHE.

ON Wednesday, during the luncheon interval of the Pharmaceutical Council, nearly a hundred of the friends of Mr. Michael Carteighe met, on the invitation of Mr. Walter Hills, in the Examination Hall, Galen Place, to do honour to him on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait to the Pharmaceutical Society. This portrait, we have already announced, was the one which was painted by Mr. Foster and exhibited in the Royal Academy this summer. It was now placed on an easel in the Examination Hall, and looked all the better for the change of quarters, and was apparently much admired by the company, who

freely commented upon the characteristic position in which the artist had succeeded in catching his subject, as Mr. Carteighe is represented, in life-size, sitting well back in his chair, with his hands resting on the arms, and his eyes slightly uplifted—a position which one often sees him take at public meetings.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Schacht moving that Mr. Bottle should take the chair, which he did, at once calling upon Mr. Walter Hills to speak.

Mr. HILLS said it was a very pleasant duty that devolved upon him that day; it was in itself a pleasure to come down from the heated atmosphere of the Council-room, where they were discussing a Pharmacy Bill, to this room; but that pleasure was infinitely increased when the occasion was to do honour to his esteemed friend and colleague, Michael Carteighe. For he was there to ask Mr. Bottle, as the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society, to accept the portrait now before them, and to give it a place on the walls of the Council-chamber. (Applause.) He might now recall the circumstances which led to the portrait being secured; for many of them would know that it had been exhibited in the Royal Academy. Those who knew the man thought it was a very characteristic likeness, and that the picture should be secured for the Society. They found on inquiry that the portrait had been painted for Mrs. Carteighe; but she very kindly waived her claim, and a few of Mr. Carteighe's friends put their heads together and resolved to secure the picture by private subscription. The sum required was definite, so that the committee had only to appeal to a limited number of gentlemen, and as he understood that many would have liked to subscribe who were not asked, he hoped that they would take that fact as the excuse for not giving them the opportunity. Mr. Hills then told the meeting how heartily the appeal was responded to, how the responses were invariably accompanied by expressions of appreciation of Mr. Carteighe's services, and the money received was sufficiently large to enable them to secure a replica for Mrs. Carteighe. Then, after a compliment to the artist, Mr. Hills proceeded to speak of the subject. Michael Carteighe, he said, had very special qualifications for the office which he held. (Hear, hear.) He brought to it unwearied devotion, a wonderful knowledge of detail, a marvellous memory for precedents, invariable tact and courtesy, full control of what he had once pleased to call his team—(laughter)—scientific attainments, great knowledge of men of the world, and one thing above all others, untiring loyalty to pharmacy generally and to the Pharmaceutical Society in particular. (Great applause.) Mr. Hills then proceeded to mention the land-marks in Michael Carteighe's career, stating that in 1863 he was Pereira medallist; three years later he was a member of the Council and an examiner, continuing in these capacities until 1870, when he resigned his seat on the Council, but continued his work as an examiner until, in 1881, he gave that up, being elected to the Council in the same year, and to the President's chair in the following year. This position he had occupied ever since; and he (Mr. Hills) had no hesitation in saying that no one then present hoped to have such a record; no one had done so much for the Society, and they were all proud of Michael Carteighe. (Applause.) His work in connection with the Pharmaceutical Conference, the International Pharmaceutical Congress, the Pharmacy Club, the pharmacy ball, and other things having been touched upon, Mr. Hills recalled a story that he had once heard about Mr. Carteighe and dear old Elias Bremridge. When Mr. Carteighe took the Pereira medal, it was said that Mr. Bremridge took him by the hand and said, "You must come and do work for us." Mr. Hills would give a hint to Mr. Richard Bremridge—"Go find for us an embryo Michael Carteighe." (Laughter.) Then, addressing himself to the subject of his laudation, he said he had pleasure in handing to him, on behalf of the subscribers, a morocco cabinet, containing the names of the subscribers, as an earnest of their intention to place the replica in Mrs. Carteighe's possession, and they heartily wished that every blessing might be theirs. The portrait was then formally handed over to Mr. Bottle, amidst a thunder of applause.

Mr. BOTTLE said he considered it a very high honour to be permitted on that occasion to represent the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was a source of very great personal gratification to him to be present on that very



interesting red-letter day of pharmacy, for it was a red-letter day. (Hear, hear.) The Council had already consulted as to the reception of the picture, and he assured the meeting that the Council would accept it with gratification, and it would in future grace the halls of the Society, with the portraits of worthies who had gone before. He then recalled the time in 1863 when a bust of Jacob Bell was presented to the Society, and on that very night their friend and president, Michael Carteighe, received the Pereira medal. He ventured to say that no man who had preceded Mr. Carteighe ever did the work he had done. It was not Mr. Elias Bremridge, but Professors Redwood and Bentley, who had invited Mr. Carteighe to do good work for the Society, and their presence that day was the proof that the invitation had been completely responded to. (Applause.)

Mr. CARTEIGHE, who, on rising to speak, was evidently much affected, and, indeed, was only able to utter a few sentences, said he thanked them most heartily for the complimentary expressions which had been made, and for the amount of good opinion characterised by what Mr. Hills had said. It was a little difficult in dealing with speeches of that kind to avoid some reference to the past, but he proposed not to say anything about it. He could hardly express to them how highly he appreciated the compliment paid to him. With regard to the personal present to Mrs. Carteighe, that part of the honour was, perhaps, more gratifying than the other, because in work which had to be done for the Society it was necessary sometimes to appeal to the good will and consideration of the partner of one's life. He was sure Mrs. Carteighe would very much appreciate the gift. Here the speaker's emotion compelled him to resume his seat.

After a few seconds of applause, Mr. ATKINS rose, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hills and his colleagues for the work which they had undertaken, specially complimenting Mr. Hills on the kindness and tact which he had displayed, and the excellent speech which he had given them. Mr. SCHACHT seconded the motion, and Mr. HILLS having replied, the meeting adjourned.

### FASHIONS IN PHYSIC.

[The President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference lately drew attention to the prevalence of fashion in medicine.]

A FASHION in physic, like fashions in frills:  
The doctors at one time are mad upon pills;  
And crystalline principles now have their day,  
Where alkaloids once held an absolute sway.  
The drugs of old times might be good, but it's true,  
We discard them in favour of those that are new.

The salts and the senna have vanished, we fear,  
As the poet has said, like the snows of last year;  
And where is the mixture in boyhood we quaff'd,  
That was known by the ominous name of Black Draught?  
While Gregory's Powder has gone, we are told,  
To the limbo of drugs that are worn out and old.

New fads and new fancies are reigning supreme,  
And calomel one day will be but a dream;  
While folks have asserted a chemist might toil  
Through his shelves, and find out he had no castor-oil;  
While as to Infusions, they've long taken wings,  
And they'd think you quite mad for prescribing such things.

The fashion to-day is a tincture so strong  
That, if dosing yourself, you are sure to go wrong.  
What men learnt in the past they say brings them no pelf,  
And the well-tried old remedies rest on the shelf.  
But the patient may haply exclaim, "Don't be rash,  
Lest your new-fangled physic should settle my hash!"

Punch.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION.—Two men occupied in sweeping out a laboratory. "Charles," said one of them, "why does water make such a noise when it is thrown on the fire?" Charles (without hesitation): "Oh, I expect it's the microbes a-hollering!"

### NEW COMPANY.

BURNARD & ALGER (LIMITED).—Capital, 200,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers, metal contractors, and general merchants, now carried on by William H. Alger and Robert Burnard at the Plymouth Chemical Works, Cattedown, Plymouth, under the style of Burnard, Lack, and Alger, and also the business of wharfingers and warehousemen carried on at the Cattedown Wharves under the style of Burnard and Alger.

### Trade Notes.

THE directors of the Borax Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, tax free, payable immediately.

MR. HUXHAM, of Romsey, near Southampton, has disposed of his business to Mr. Frank Oram.

MESSRS. LEWIS & PEAT announce that their partnership, which would have terminated at the end of the year by effluxion of time, has been dissolved from October 1, as regards Mr. S. Figgis. The remaining partners in the firm, Messrs. William Henry Peat, A. R. Peat, and A. Devitt will continue to carry on business as produce brokers at 6 Mincing Lane, E.C., under the style of "Lewis & Peat"; and they have also admitted into the partnership Messrs. James E. Peat, second son of the senior partner, and F. G. B. Niemann, sole partner of Messrs. Niemann & Co., Dunster House, E.C. Mr. Samuel Figgis has also issued a circular.

FUSTIC in its normal state contains from 12 to 15 per cent. of moisture, but is capable of absorbing more, and often as much as 10 per cent. of water is added to it. It is also adulterated with chestnut wood, waste of quercitron bark, turmeric, and with exhausted fustic. The latter adulteration is most extensively in use, and is made where the object is to blind the consuming dyer with a low price and fine cut.

OILS OF MINT AND ORIGANUM IN TURKEY.—In the last number of the *Revue Medico-Pharmaceutique*, Mr. O. Boulon-thian gives some interesting particulars of the essential oils of mint and origanum in Anatolia, in Asia Minor. Everyone who has lived in Constantinople knows the *Yaghdjis*, itinerant street vendors of small bottles of essential oils of origanum, anise, mint, cassia, cloves, sandalwood, and of a number of quack remedies for rheumatism, hemorrhoid-balsam, and so forth, which they carry on a tin tray. These *yaghdjis* all hail from the vilayet of Koniah, where the distillation of mint and origanum has been carried on for ages in the same old-fashioned way. The oils are distilled over an open fire, and the still used is exactly the same model as that employed in remote Turkish villages for the preparation of brandy. The villagers cut the plants and put them up in faggots or bundles, which they throw into the container and boil with water. The essential oil carried away by the vapour is collected by means of a feather. The plant from which the mint oil is distilled in this district is the *Mentha rotundifolia*. It is exceedingly aromatic and rich in essential oil. The latter, when pure, is of a greenish colour, and has a slight odour of camphor. It is always slightly cloudy, and possesses a faint by-flavour owing to the rough manner in which the distillation is carried out. Of the two oils about 600 or 700 oke (an oke equals about 2½ lbs.) are distilled every year—so the *yaghdjis* aver. The oils are very rarely had in a pure state, but it is thought that if the cultivation were carried on with modern stills and in a more business-like way, the oil of mint might have a good commercial future. At present a large quantity is exported from Constantinople to Egypt, but the bulk of it is retailed in the manner described by the *yaghdjis*, who carry it all through European Turkey and Asia Minor.



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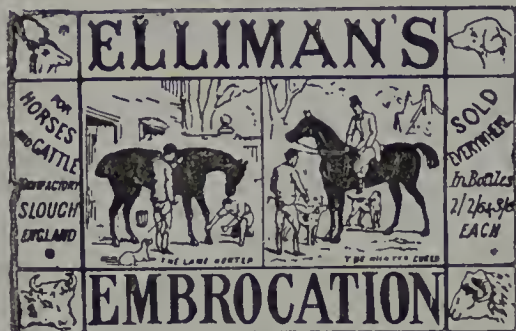
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SEE PAGE 46.

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**EDITORIAL** **NOTES.**

THE PHARMACY BILL FOR 1891.

THE proposed Pharmacy Bill of 1891 is now before the  
trade, and fair time is offered for its consideration by those  
interested. For this concession we desire to make due ac-  
knowledgegment. The abortive Bill of 1890 was only placed  
before the trade as Parliament was assembling, with neither



tacit nor explicit invitation of general opinion concerning it. The Bill was an ill-judged and loosely-drawn production; there was no time or opportunity to amend it, and the only sensible thing to do with it was to ignominiously bury it, and this was done without much waste of time. We protested at the time against the disrespectful and impolitic procedure of the Council in thus shutting the door against the opinions of those who might claim a right to be consulted, and we are glad to find that in this respect, at least, our little autocracy, though unusually successful afterwards at the poll, has seen fit to modify its assumption.

And now for the Bill itself. The first six clauses are closely similar to the first five of the last Bill. They make a compulsory curriculum possible, and they enable the Society to give its membership to all chemists and druggists willing to pay for that gratification, and they move back the restriction limiting the proportion of chemist and druggist members on the Council. By this year's Bill it is proposed, besides, to give the title of "student-associate" to persons who have passed the Preliminary examination, and who choose also to duly contribute to the Bloomsbury treasury; and, by a modification of the reading of Clause 6, it is intended that membership of the Society shall not be attainable by a chemist and druggist until he is twenty-five years of age, or until he is in business on his own account.

The curriculum scheme, if carried out fairly, is practically agreed upon. Nobody in the trade is likely to object to it much, but it is rather old stock by this time, and can hardly be expected to excite much enthusiasm. The domestic affairs—as we may call them—of the Pharmaceutical Society are not of national importance, and we do not discuss them here. The proposals will no doubt be opposed, as they have been previously, by persons already in possession of the privilege which it is proposed to distribute more lavishly. If the dissentients are numerous, their claim would be so legally strong that this part of the Bill could almost certainly be defeated. Equitably, however, it must be admitted that persons who may pass the Minor examination as it will be next year will have a right to as much credit as their predecessors who passed the Major some years since.

To these clauses follow three designed to satisfy the claims for greater advantages which have been put forward by the so-called "progressive party." It has been demonstrated that there is no steam available in the trade for a curriculum and domestic Bill pure and simple. Consequently in clauses 7, 8, and 9 we have two objects proposed which it is hoped will attract the enthusiasm of the trade. These are (1) the exclusive right, to be shared between chemists and medical practitioners, of compounding medical prescriptions; and (2) exemption for all chemists and druggists from jury service. We have often urged the legitimacy of these claims, and the desirability of pressing them. But they are objects which will meet with much opposition, and cannot be carried unless the promoters are thoroughly in earnest in regard to them. Are they so? We do not wish to appear suspicious, but we cannot look at the history of these Pharmacy Bills without seeing with what reluctance these trade matters are inserted into them, one by one, by the Pharmaceutical Council. What these gentlemen are really in earnest about is the extension of their powers in regard to the examinations, and the modification of the conditions which, as they consider, are at present restricting the membership of their body. The features of a Pharmacy Bill which we should regard as its essentials are not those, we fear, which they would so define. And let it not be forgotten, it was their policy, not ours, which was emphatically endorsed by the pharmaceutical electorate last May.

We objected to the loose way in which the clause provid-

ing for the exclusive right of compounding "medical prescriptions" was drafted in the Bill of 1890, and we are glad to see that there is an improvement in that respect in the new Bill. The difference will be seen on comparison as under—

*From the 1890 Bill.*

It shall be unlawful for any person to compound or to keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions unless he be a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or a medical practitioner entitled to and acting within the exemptions concerning certain medical practitioners made by the Pharmacy Acts, or entitled to and acting within the exemption concerning certain executors, administrators, and trustees, made by section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

*From the 1891 Bill.*

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions unless he be a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or a medical practitioner entitled to and acting within the exemptions concerning certain medical practitioners made by the Pharmacy Acts, or a person entitled to and acting within the exemption concerning certain executors, administrators, and trustees, made by section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. And it shall be unlawful for any person to compound medical prescriptions unless he be a person holding one or other of the qualifications set forth in the foregoing portion of this section or be acting under the immediate supervision of such qualified person.

The earlier Bill would have made penal any act of compounding by an unqualified person; the new clause practically permits such acts if conducted under the immediate supervision of a qualified person. The clause is still loosely drawn—another indication, we think, of the absence of serious earnestness in regard to it. The term "medical prescriptions" has been imported from the Irish Pharmacy Act, but a definition of it will be required before it is adopted in a British Act. It may mean all prescriptions for medicines or it may be only prescriptions written by medical men. Then, again, as the Bill now reads, it would be penal for any person to mix his own medicines, which is not intended, and could easily be rectified.

The claim for exemption from jury service is reasonable, and justified by precedent in respect to medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists, dentists, and veterinary surgeons. It has been fortified by the decision in the High Court, rendering it unquestionable that poisons can only be sold by qualified men. For all its sweet reasonableness however, the legislature is not likely to surrender its hold on ten thousand educated men. When pharmaceutical chemists were exempted, the argument that had the greatest effect was that they were but few, and even then some of the most experienced parliamentarians then in the House of Commons were strongly opposed to the concession, which, we believe was twice rejected by the House of Commons, and only won by the persistence of a few friendly peers.

So much for what the Bill does contain. If passed just as it stands, chemists would no doubt be in an improved position. But there still remains to be considered what it does not contain. We have already intimated that we hardly expected a complete Bill. For some still unexplained reason a majority of the Pharmaceutical Council opposes any and every application to Parliament in reference to company pharmacy. And this majority is supported—we wish to emphasise the fact—by the pharmaceutical electorate. Meanwhile the knowledge is gradually spreading through the country, lawyers and promoters are getting to grasp it, that the title "chemist and druggist" can be legally attained in a much simpler manner than by the process prescribed in the Pharmacy Acts—by the by-path, indeed, of the Joint-Stock Companies Act. Month by month, as our reports show, entirely unqualified persons are taking advantage of this senseless anomaly; and the accredited representatives



of pharmacy decline to lift a finger to check this depreciation of their title. The House of Lords, of its own motion, passed a clause insisting on a qualified head to every pharmaceutical establishment. The Pharmaceutical Society has never followed up the advantage that action of the House of Lords gave to it, and once more refuses to incorporate any attempt at remedial legislation into its Bill. We do not understand such policy, and we cannot advocate an application to Parliament on behalf of a Bill which aims to decorate the sides of our vessel, but leaves the great leak in the bottom untouched.

### THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

THESE are the aims which, according to Sir Edward Sieveking, are, or should be, those of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. We are bound, so he says, to work in brotherly concord for the promotion of these purposes. If either of the brethren travelling, as both are required to travel, in parallel paths, should himself offend in the latter respect, what then? Unhappily, the cure is not provided for in the books, and Sir Edward Sieveking apparently does not regard it as probable enough to be worth deranging his argument for.

Sir Edward Sieveking's address to pharmacists "on subjects of mutual interest," delivered at the opening of the school session on Wednesday evening last, was a happily-expressed formulation of kind wishes on the part of a gentleman who has won eminence in his own profession, and takes a friendly interest in ours. To look for anything much beyond this would be absurd. The "tendency to adopt and act upon the opinion that some people understand the business of their neighbours better than these do themselves" does not spring from any fixed belief that a medical knight can help us much in our business, but is partly an excusable curiosity to see him and hear him, and know what he thinks, and partly, perhaps, from an idea that the association of his name and title with the Pharmaceutical Society and School is calculated to add to the credit of these institutions. A famous pill or ointment—we forget which—once secured the testimonial of a noble lord, and that testimonial was currently believed to have been of almost inestimable commercial value. Of course it was very sad that it should have had that effect; it was the encouragement of quackery. A similar testimonial to Bloomsbury Square works for the advancement of science.

How are pharmacists to assist in the advancement of science? We will try to ascertain what Sir Edward Sieveking advises outside of vague generalities. The first and most essential thing for them to do is evidently, in his opinion, to poison rabbits. We do not believe that the Princess of Wales's physician is a hard-hearted or bloodthirsty man—he does not look it; but what motive other than the pure love of slaughter he could have for urging on pharmacists a crusade against rabbits and dogs, in the interests of science, is not very obvious. Does he advocate that the pharmaceutical research laboratory shall be licensed to experiment on animals? or are we to understand that he aims to bring human law into closer harmony with the Divine will by a repeal of the Vivisection Acts altogether? We hardly suppose he would argue in favour of either proposition, put nakedly, and can only assume that the vivisection paragraph has got into the worthy gentleman's head as it has got into the heads of a number of very-good-meaning, but not closely reasoning, medical men, and exacts

a certain *ad-valorem* duty for itself from every speech they deliver. Another thing we ought to do is to discover more new remedies. Sir Edward is a little alarmed lest everybody should adopt his suggestion forthwith, and reminds us that this advice is only intended for the select few, for he doubts if "the world could continue its march if each of us were filled with the ambition of making discoveries." We ought, however, to make a point of beating the Germans in this respect. That of itself is a sufficiently formidable task.

These are, we think, the two definite indications Sir Edward Sieveking offers of our possible progress on the path of scientific advancement. The rest of our ethics, we understand, he would leave in charge of that excellent "vehicle," "medium," "banner," and "bond of co-operation and affection," the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. This, with a chapter read from the Society's calendar, morning and evening, will about keep us straight—that is if we will resolve from this time forward as much as in us lies to "discountenance" the sale of secret remedies. Considering that we are not, as pharmacists, competent to judge between the therapeutic value of rival medicines, we do not see that we can help much in stemming this flood of iniquity, with which Sir Edward is so minutely familiar as to allude to the halfpenny stamp on each, under which they are sold. We would not be so dense as to ask for proof that a two-guinea prescription is always forty times as good as a thirtypence-halfpenny bottle of secret medicine; but the legislature would, before it let itself be guided by sentiments such as those which won the applause of the audience at Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday.

The truth is, the abolition of the medicine-stamp would by no means finally dispose of quackery. It would be much easier to prove that science would be hindered rather than advanced by the rigid suppression of all forms of quackery. It was quacks who kept the lamp of knowledge burning through the dark ages; and in this age of self-seeking and self-advertisement, quackery and sound work are interwoven as closely as warp and weft in the fabric, and to try to separate them would be to paralyse half of the energy now in action.

### COMMENTARY.

THE POISON PROFESSION.—Following Mr. Fitch in this journal, and Mr. Carteighe at some of his conferences, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* advises registered chemists and druggists to make a professional charge "for the trouble and responsibility involved" in the sale of poisons, and not to look upon such transactions "from a purely trade point of view." We are sorry that our contemporary does not condescend to details and suggest how much should be exacted as the professional fee. Shall we add 1*d.*, 3*d.*, or 1*s.* to the price of a packet of vermin-killer? The first-named amount is playing "the profession" rather low, and the other figures would be likely to convey to customers the idea that the vendor was something besides a professional gentleman. Before there is any chance of getting double prices for poisons, the Council must bestir itself to prevent unregistered persons from selling them; but the notion that if they get the chance chemists will make a professional thing out of the poison business is not calculated to encourage the Privy Council to entrust them with further responsibility.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.—In reply to our request we have received information from the secretaries of, and others connected with provincial pharmaceutical associations, and when this is put in form it will make very instructive reading. There are still some associations which are understood



to exist which we have not yet heard about, and we shall be glad if secretaries will communicate with us in the course of the next few days. We do not object to our correspondents being perfectly candid about the position of their associations; this is a virtue which is especially necessary in the case of lethargic bodies, and those which have passed into the "Ewigkeit." We may note here that next Thursday evening the Chemists' Assistants' Association begins its session with a presidential address by Mr. Campbell Stark at 103 Great Russell Street, W.C.; the Sheffield Society opens on the same evening with an address from Mr. Martindale; and Mr. David Storrar will open the second session of the Dundee Assistants' Association. On Thursday, October 2, the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association had a social meeting for the distribution of prizes.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS has taken a turn for the better. At the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association it was resolved that the Congress might meet in Chicago in 1893, and a committee was appointed to report upon the matter at a future meeting. The association is resolved to give pharmacists of all countries a hearty welcome. At present the Congress is virtually dead, and Americans will have to begin the work *de novo*. Had the Congress met this year at Milan some *éclat* would have been given to the proceedings by the fact that this is the semi-jubilee year of the institution, the first Congress having been held at Brunswick in 1865. There have been five meetings since, viz., at Paris in 1867, Vienna in 1869, St. Petersburg in 1874, London in 1881, and Brussels in 1885. Little work of a practical or lasting character has been done. The best thing was the International Pharmacopœia, commenced at Paris in 1867, and produced, in tentative form, and eighteen years after, at the Brussels Congress. That, however, is not now appreciated, if we may judge from the fact that German pharmacists the other day appointed a committee to begin the work over again. It is yet too early to speak of the prospects of the Chicago meeting, as the American Association will not have agreed to the preliminary arrangements until May next; but as the World's Fair is to be open in Chicago in 1893, the time selected is appropriate enough.

THE FIRST USE OF CHLOROFORM.—In reference to the paragraph published last week, in which it was stated that Mr. James Darcie Morrison, dentist, now of 27 Grange Road, Edinburgh, was the first human being on whom Sir James Simpson tried the effect of chloroform, and in which the claims of Mr. Waldie of having suggested the anæsthetic to the discoverer were also alluded to, Mr. Morrison writes to us as follows:—"All honour to the chemists who, from time to time, have played a part in perfecting chloroform. It will be remembered by many that after some great professional triumphs of chloroform, which made Professor Simpson's operations at all practicable, there was a general talk of at once raising a monument to his honour, so that during his lifetime he might partly realise how very highly he was respected. Meeting by accident the great doctor one day, I took the opportunity to congratulate him on the near prospect. Walking together for some little distance, I spoke of the chemists who had led up to the great crowning success, which success I hoped he would long be spared to enjoy. Thanking me for my good wishes, he took notice of the several chemists I had named, and said that 'most certainly they had all more or less contributed, and to Waldie he owed much.' What the 'much' meant I did not then know. So far as I myself am concerned, Professor Simpson has himself inserted my letter in full in the announcement of the discovery on November 10, 1847,

which makes the first operation performed under chloroform, and on my person, a matter of history which, of course, can never pass away."

## ANTISEPTIC GAUZE.

By D. B. DOTT.

SINCE the introduction some twenty years ago by Professor Lister of carbolic gauze as an antiseptic dressing in the treatment of wounds, the use of such preparations has enormously increased. Antiseptic muslins may be divided into two classes: firstly, those which are prepared by dipping in a fused mixture which on cooling solidifies in and over the fibres of the gauze; secondly, those which are prepared by dipping in a solution and drying, whereby the fibres become charged with the antiseptic which had been held in solution. Carbolic and eucalyptus gauze belong to the first-mentioned class, while iodoform and the double-cyanide gauze belong to the second. Notwithstanding the fact that novelties have been introduced from time to time, some of which have enjoyed an ephemeral existence, while others still maintain a certain amount of favour, there is not the least doubt that carbolic gauze still "holds the field." It is prepared by dipping (by means of appropriate machinery) a light muslin in a fused mixture of paraffin, resin, and carbolic acid. I may state here that I do not altogether follow Mr. Helbing's remarks (*Pharmacological Record*, July, 1890) on the subject under discussion. A gauze which has been charged with a resinous mixture cannot possibly have much absorptive power for an aqueous discharge; and even a gauze which has been impregnated by means of a solution must have its absorptive power seriously diminished. Where it is necessary to absorb a copious discharge antiseptic tow or wool must be employed. It need hardly be said that the value of an antiseptic gauze does not depend on the quality of muslin used, but on its containing a sufficient amount of the active ingredient. A cheaper form of muslin is now in use than formerly, for the simple reason that the old material was unnecessarily expensive, and tended to increase the accounts of hospitals beyond what was desirable. I do not at all agree that it would be advisable to place antiseptic and other surgical appliances in the Pharmacopœia. The proper remedy for a defective preparation is to get the article from a house of good repute and to insist on a reasonable standard of excellence. It is impossible to melt the carbolic mixture without a certain loss of carbolic acid, and before the muslin is folded and packed that loss has been increased. Still, there can be no doubt that a minimum content of carbolic acid should be agreed upon. The carbolic acid in gauze can be estimated by treating a weighed portion with successive quantities of boiling water, allowing to cool, filtering, adding slight excess of bromine-water, collecting the tribromophenol, drying the same in exsiccator, and weighing—331 parts of the dry precipitate are equal to 94 parts pure carbolic acid. The value of the carbolic muslin is supposed to depend on the continuous evolution of carbolic acid rendering the atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood of the wound aseptic. Other substances which are, or have been, used in the preparation of antiseptic gauze are thymol, "sanitas," sal-alambroth, "sero-sublimate," and the so-called cyanide of zinc and mercury. The advent of the sero-sublimate was heralded with a good flourish of trumpets, but it seems now to have faded in favour. It is prepared by dissolving corrosive sublimate in the serum of horses' blood, and saturating the gauze therewith. Its value depends on the fact that, in presence of excess of albumen, mercuric chloride to a great extent loses its irritating properties, while still retaining its antiseptic power. From all I can learn, the double cyanide has hardly borne out its early promise, and the perfect antiseptic gauze is still a thing of the future. Possibly perfection will be attained, not by means of new preparations, but by better methods of applying those presently in use.

CAMPHOR has been produced this year in Florida, so they say in America. But how much? It is, perhaps, not generally known, in America, that the camphor-tree grows in this country—in botanic gardens.



## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THEY appear to take matters a little more seriously in the States than we do here; at least, in regard to pharmacy. The association whose title is at the head of this report is now in the thirty-ninth year of its existence, and, as already intimated, it met during the past month at Old Point Comfort, a health-resort "way down in old Virginia." The members had a good time one way or another, beginning on Monday, September 8, and finishing up on the Friday following. They had receptions, dances, boating, carriage-drives, business, pharmacy, education, legislation, science, and deputation to their hearts' content; and they stayed in the Hotel Hygeia—a place of which we give a representation. There was some trouble to begin with amongst the water-drinkers of the party. It was a kind of American cholera, and was somewhat alarming. One reporter says of it:—"Opinions were divided between the oysters and the drinking-water as to the cause. The latter had a foul and sour odour, and, on standing a little while, showed signs of fermentation." Perhaps if they had waited long enough the drinkers might have caught the water at the alcoholic stage;

the association, and the presidency was to be an acknowledgment of his services. Old Point Comfort saw Mr. Karl Simmon in the chair, and amongst the first duties which Mr. Simmon discharged was the moving of a vote of condolence with the family of the deceased pharmacist. This is the first time the association has lost a president during his year of office. It is, indeed, a rare thing in the annals of pharmacy. This duty done, Mr. Simmon devoted himself to the subjects which one expects to find in presidential addresses, and he acquitted himself well, speaking first of the revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. The convention on that matter had given short shrift to the newer synthetic medicines, mainly because so many of them are patented, as they think it is not a desirable thing to insert such things in a national Pharmacopoeia. But, says Mr. Simmon, that is the only place where many pharmacists can find the information they want, and it might be put there even though it were only as a kind of unofficial supplement. The president then proceeded to comment upon various matters which were to come before the meeting, most of which are afterwards referred to, and speaking of the association he said it has an immense field to draw on for support, and considering that there are over 30,000 drug stores in the United States, and, on an average, two qualified pharmacists to each, the association has a com-



HYGEIA HOUSE, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

but they got the colic instead, and now they want to know why such an extensively advertised health-resort as "The Point" should go by contraries.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

were arranged in sections. Thus, the members assembled together on Monday, September 8, in the dancing-hall of the Hotel at 3 P.M. for general business; this was continued in two sessions on Tuesday, and the same afternoon the section on "commercial interests" began work and finished it at an evening sitting. On Wednesday morning a short time was devoted to general business, after which the section on "scientific papers" had its innings—three on this day, and one on Thursday. That evening, at 8.30, Professor Bedford took the helm of the bark, steering it over the reefs and quicksands of pharmaceutical education and legislation, and general business was finished at a session on Friday. Altogether twelve sessions. Surely we are right in saying that they take such matters more seriously in America than we in the old country do.

At last year's meeting in San Francisco, Mr. Emlen Painter was appointed president. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Painter died a victim to phthisis. He had been a hard worker for

paratively small number among its membership. This may be judged from the fact that the receipts from \$2 subscriptions amounted to \$5,826 in the last financial year, the income from other sources being \$4,686. The association is particularly fortunate with its National Formulary which yielded a profit of \$1,600 on sales amounting to \$5,000, the balance on the whole account being over \$4,000. It was somewhat surprising, in view of these facts, that a member subsequently brought forward a proposal to increase the membership fee to \$5; this was solemnly discussed, but received little support, and fell to the ground. Most of the other matters which were discussed in the general convention were uninteresting to outsiders. In the commercial section, where Mr. Eliel presided, the principal topic was

## "CUTTING."

In his address Mr. Eliel recommended, amongst other things, that a committee of the association should confer with the Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Manufacturers' Association, and put a stop to it. A very long discussion ensued on this; but there was comparatively little of a novel nature in it. Mr. G. J. Seabury told how the "Campion" plan had failed (mainly owing to



the dishonesty of some of its participators), and his statement that success would never be attained until manufacturer, wholesale dealer, and retailer stood together to resist the "cutter," was endorsed by nearly every speaker. Mr. Hallberg, of Chicago, made an interesting speech about the "plan," which is fairly successful there. He would not say that it prevented cutting, but it enabled retailers to buy at the lowest prices. It is a co-operative plan which has been in existence 2½ years. Ten proprietors, representing fifteen stores, formed an association, and one man, Mr. Hallberg said, does the buying. Weekly or semi-monthly meetings are held in order to make up lists of goods that are required of such staple proprietary articles as they sell pretty largely, and so obtain the best discounts. The buyer receives and distributes the goods. The cost of distribution on this plan does not exceed 2 per cent, and as an average discount of 10 per cent. is secured, a net profit of 8 per cent. is obtained thereby. The scheme has worked so well in the 2½ years that it has been extended to take in about thirty-five stores; but a new plan for distribution has to be devised, as one man can't distribute for thirty-five. The great merit of the scheme is that the druggist is enabled to buy his goods as cheaply as possible. Another advantage is that if a party has a large quantity of cigars, for instance, for sale at a very low price, an organisation like this can purchase the lot. The organisation has often bought as much as 20,000 cigars, thereby saving 50 per cent. Another feature is that this association has undertaken to manufacture its own proprietary goods. They have now a list of about a dozen preparations, among which are a blood-purifier, cough-syrup, blackberry-balsam, liver-pills, &c. They have even invested \$250,000 in soap-mills for the purpose of manufacturing a line of soaps of their own. An extension of the association is contemplated, which will finally embrace the larger number of Chicago druggists, each one handling the association's preparations, which will ultimately take in all the preparations required to supply ordinary wants in the way of domestic remedies, and a great demand will be created for these goods. They are to be made by members of the company, under the direct supervision of the members of the company. They would bear the label of the company on them, and every package be provided, upon a regular first-class proprietary medicine plan, with a circular giving information as to what other proprietary articles the company prepared. This plan has worked, as far as it has been attempted, quite well, and as the goods are absolutely under the control of the association, not a dollar's worth of them goes into the hands of anyone who cuts. Mr. Ebert also talked about this "plan," stating that nearly all the principal druggists in the thirty-four wards of the city joined, forming the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, with a yearly dollar subscription. Each ward has its delegate in a central organisation, which meets once a year, and the members of each meet once a month. Now, after four years of united action, there is not a "cutter" in Chicago amongst the druggists. It was admitted that department stores cut prices, and that was the trouble. Later on Mr. John Clark, President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, had something to say on the same subject as they find it in Canada. They have been working there since 1884 to combat the evil, their plan being somewhat similar to the Chicago one. There are seven provincial associations, which meet once a month to discuss business, regulate prices, and create a spirit of harmony in the trade. Each association manages its own affairs, and this, Mr. Clark thought, was the basis of success, for large organisations could not work for many districts, whose wants differ. As showing the success which they had had in Ontario, Mr. Clark said that on one occasion a manufacturer of proprietary goods was requested by the association to prevent his goods getting into the hands of cutters, to which he replied that he would run his business to suit himself. Thereupon he started sending out circulars offering low rates. Unanimous action was taken, and whenever his goods were inquired for at the druggists', the customer was informed that they were not to be had—they were not recommended. The result was, his trade dropped off to such an extent that he willingly made terms with the association. The union amongst the Ontario druggists had also had a beneficial effect in the matter of legislation. Before 1891 it took nine years to get an amendment

to the pharmacy law passed by Parliament; but in 1889 an amendment was proposed and passed in six months, owing to the strong representation which druggists were able to bring to bear upon Parliament.

#### SPECIALITIES IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

This was a matter which worried the section as much as cutting prices. The chairman denounced proprietary pharmaceuticals as a detriment to pharmacy, and recommended that a committee be sent to the American Medical Association to ask them to co-operate and assist in checking the evil. The discussion which ensued upon this was practically a plea for wholesale imitation; whenever druggists have the chance they should, it was argued, represent to doctors that they make preparations of their own similar to So-and-so's. Thus, one gentleman told of his success with his Ross's Cod-liver Oil Emulsion, which he pushes in place of Scott's; a bromidine which he makes as a rival to bromidia; and a syrup of hypophosphites which takes the place of Fellows's with him. These sentiments charmed the meeting, but another speaker pointed out that druggists knew nothing about therapeutics, and should consult with medical men before venturing on imitation, and a medical man who was present encouraged this idea. Altogether little progress was made towards a "plan" for reducing the number of specialities, but it was agreed by all that the National Formulary had been of great benefit. All the matters were referred to committees, and here they end in the meantime.

This section appears to be a popular one, and Mr. Ebert gave the reason. One of the causes, he said, of the small attendance at State association meetings is due to the fact that, instead of discussing practical subjects of value to the retail druggist, and by combining certain social features which would make the meetings attractive, the time is consumed in reading long-winded scientific papers, which are usually buried in the Proceedings and forgotten. This commercial section was one which nearly everybody could appreciate.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

This section had four sessions, and was presided over by Dr. H. M. Whelpley. There was a superabundance of papers, some of which were simply referred to a committee of publication, while others were read in abstract. The following list of the papers will give an idea of the range of subjects:—

- "A Review of the Various Methods of Percolation." By J. W. Eckford.
- "Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha." By J. T. Milner.
- "The Constitutional Obligation of Congress regarding Weights and Measures" By Oscar Oldberg.
- "The Loco Weed." By Professor L. E. Sayre.
- "Albuminate of Iron and its Preparations." By Adolph Tsheppe.
- "The Action and Properties of Pepsin." By Dr. R. G. Eccles.
- "Belladonna Plasters." By Seward W. Williams.
- "Adulteration of Otto of Rose." By D. L. Haigh.
- "Utilisation of the Soda-products of Kentucky." By Dr. Burnham.
- "Preparation of Syrup of Tolu." By B. Traverse.
- "Economy in the Preparation of Iodoform." By S. R. Boyce.
- "Pharmaceutical Test of Iodoform." By the same.
- "Etherial Oil of Polygala." By Dr. Maisch.
- "On the Terebene of Commerce." By F. A. Thompson.
- "Emetine Value of Ext. Ipecac. Fluid." By N. Simonson.
- "Pharmacists as Food-inspectors." By L. M. Connor.
- "Cascara Sagrada and its Allies." By Dr. H. H. Rusby.
- "Preparation of Citrate of Magnesia." By A. B. Stevens.
- "Florida Phosphate Fluids." By Dr. H. Robinson.
- "Allotropy of Silicon." By H. C. Cushman.

Several of the authors have favoured us with copies of their papers, and we shall publish abstracts of the more interesting of them. While the association was in session Professor Remington delivered a lecture on "The Metric System," to which the members were invited.

#### EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The section of pharmaceutical education and legislation commenced its proceedings on Thursday evening, Sep



tember 11, Professor Peter W. Bedford being chairman. The chairman delivered an address, after which Dr. H. H. Rusby told the meeting, in a lengthy paper, how pharmaceutical education may be made practical, and adapted to the practice as well as the theory of pharmacy. Dr. W. Simon followed on the same subject, and the following papers, which the scientific section ought to have attended to, were presented, viz.: "*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, Carrière, as a Substitute for *Quercus Suber*," by A. O. Ingalls; "What Amount of Sand is Present in Commercial Asafoetida?" by W. A. Puckner. Dr. H. M. Whelpley presented a paper entitled "Synopsis of a Course in Microscopy for Pharmacists." The section also had before it "Suggestions as to the Most Practical Method of Conducting Examinations," by H. M. Whiting.

#### NEXT YEAR'S MEETING.

At an earlier part of the proceedings, the association as a whole agreed to meet in New Orleans next year, selecting the first week in May as a change from the latter part of the summer, and in order to escape the yellow fever time of the year. The president for that occasion will be Mr. B. Taylor, of Philadelphia. The commercial section will be presided over by Mr. H. J. Canning, of Boston; Mr. E. I. Patch, of the same town, will look after the scientific department; and Dr. W. Simon, of Maryland, was nominated as chairman of the education and legislation section. There was an exhibition in connection with the meeting, and, as stated elsewhere, the association agreed to invite the International Pharmaceutical Congress to meet at Chicago in 1893.

## Legal Reports

### THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN reference to this undertaking, Sir Arthur Watson, Q.C. on September 26, applied to Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams sitting as Vacation Judge, to continue an interim order by Mr. Justice Lawrance appointing Mr. Price, of Coleman Street, receiver and manager until the hearing of an action brought against the original company by three debenture-holders of 100*l.* each.

The first company, the learned counsel said, was registered in 1886, and in 1889 a second company was registered, taking over their assets and liabilities. The debentures held in the first company by the plaintiffs, which extended over the whole of the property, were not payable until 1891, except in the case of winding up. When it was proposed to reconstruct the company, plaintiffs consented to exchange their debentures for similar debentures in the new concern, but, on going to complete the arrangement, were put off on an excuse, as it proved, the truth being that, behind their backs, the first company had passed a resolution to wind up. Mr. Justice Lawrance had made an order *ex parte* appointing Mr. Price permanently as receiver and manager, but evidently under a mistake; what was asked being that he should be appointed only until the motion was heard, and that he might deal not only with the assets of the old, but also a portion of the assets of the new concern.

His Lordship granted the application.

SOME half-a-dozen counsel appeared before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, sitting as the Vacation Judge, on Wednesday, in proceedings apparently arising out of the above appointment of a receiver of this company, the chief aim then being, in view of a dispute as to the validity of certain debentures, to keep the company as a going concern.

Mr. Marten, Q.C., on Wednesday, presented and supported a petition of the Publishing Company (Limited), creditors for 84*l.* for a winding-up, order, and the cause-list also contained notice of a like application by the company itself.

Counsel for four creditors, aggregating 1,945*l.*, asked that the matter might stand over for a week to enable them to test the opinion of the shareholders on the point of winding-up, and said the first they heard of the company's petition was seeing the application in to-day's cause-list.

Mr. Marten urged that no views of creditors could be taken as an answer to the company's petition.

Four other counsel, representing, respectively, creditors for 180*l.*, 40*l.*, 128*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 346*l.*, spoke against delay.

Sir Arthur Watson, Q.C., who appeared last week for the debenture-holders who obtained the appointment of a receiver, said they had no desire to influence the decision. They wanted to prevent waste over the point to be decided as to the nature of the debentures they held with the new company from the old, and that it would save expense if the already appointed receiver was also appointed liquidator.

His Lordship having intimated that he should grant the winding-up order,

Mr. Marten asked for the appointment as liquidator of Mr. Eustace Smith; but

Sir Arthur Watson opposed this. The gentleman appointed as receiver had taken stock, kept a separate account, and, moreover, would provide money to carry on the business—a most important consideration, in view of the chief asset depending on the business being sold as a going concern.

His Lordship decided to appoint the receiver also as liquidator.

### WEIGHING PHOSPHATES IN DOCK.—WHO IS LIABLE?

IN the City of London Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of *Hunter v. Ward* was heard, which raised a question of considerable importance, never before decided in this country. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Andrew Hunter & Co., chemical merchants, of 4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., sought to recover the return of money paid to the defendants, Messrs. Watts Ward & Co., Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C., which it was contended they were not entitled to, and were in no way authorised to charge.

Mr. George Kebbell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Laing was counsel for the defendants.

In opening, Mr. Kebbell stated that the plaintiffs were the consignees of 90 tons of phosphates from Canada, ex the *Pressey*, of which the defendants were the owners. The plaintiffs were the holders of the bill of lading, and they duly tendered it to the defendants with the freight, at the rate of 6*s.* 3*d.* per ton—in all 28*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* They were then met by an objection. The defendants said, "We want these phosphates weighed." The plaintiffs replied, "Very well; we have no objection." The defendants added, "But you have to pay"; and the plaintiffs answered, "Oh, no." Still the defendants insisted on the phosphates being weighed and the plaintiffs paying for it. The bill of lading described the quantity as "90 tons, more or less." The defendants declined to give them delivery of the goods until they had agreed to pay for the weighing. The defendants were not satisfied with the plaintiffs agreeing to pay, but insisted upon having a deposit, which was to be handed to the Dock Company. The payment was made under protest.

Mr. Laing said he thought there was no fact in dispute. The question for the Court to decide was whether the plaintiffs could be bound to pay for the weighing. It was a matter of great importance.

Mr. Kebbell said the defendants insisted upon the plaintiffs paying 2*l.* 10*s.* to the Surrey Commercial Dock Company before they would deliver up the goods. The phosphates were weighed, and came out at 91 tons, which meant that the defendants would receive 7*s.* more in freight, the cost amounting to 50*s.* for weighing. The plaintiffs were willing to do everything which was fair. The phosphates were intended for trans-shipment to Hamburg, and the plaintiffs said they would pay freight on the output there, but the defendants objected.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You undertake to pay 6*s.* 3*d.* on 90 tons, "more or less." Supposing there had been only 88 or 87 tons—you would have got the benefit of it. How is the amount to be ascertained?

Mr. Kebbell: They take it at 90 tons. It is their bill of lading.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Surely they are entitled to say "We must weigh it"?

Mr. Kebbell: Yes, let them weigh it; but the chemical merchants in this case are not to pay for it.



Mr. Commissioner Kerr thought it extraordinary that an issue should be raised on such an excessively simple point.

Mr. Kebbell replied it was owing to the importance of the matter that they were there. The defendants had set up a counter-claim, charging 6s. 6d. per ton instead of 6s. 3d.

Mr. Laing admitted that it was a clerical error.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr asked if the question had ever been raised before.

Mr. Kebbell said he knew of no decision on the point. They offered to pay the freight on the bill of lading, but it was refused.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr thought the common sense—not the law—of the transaction was that the weighing should be divided. They were both parties to the weighing. The plaintiffs had accepted the bill of lading and endorsed it over in order to get the phosphates.

Mr. Fred. K. Sibley, clerk to the plaintiffs, proved the facts opened by counsel. He said as a rule payment of the freight according to the bill of lading was accepted. Phosphates wasted somewhat in transshipment.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That is a very good reason for having it weighed when it arrives, because it will be less when it is put on board and arrives at Hamburg. It would be to the interest of the consignee to have it weighed then, of course.

Mr. Laing said it was the custom in the chemical trade for the merchant to pay for the weighing. It was the universal custom.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I don't agree with you. If you ask for 90 tons, they are bound to tender you the money, and as they did that, they were entitled to the goods. Are you to ask more than is due to keep yourself safe?

Mr. Laing: Yes. I say that, strictly legally, the custom of the Port of London is for chemical merchants to pay for this weighing.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr thought merchants and shippers in phosphates had better exercise a little common sense, and not go to law in this way.

Mr. Kebbell: The shippers should have a little honesty.

Mr. Laing: You must not say that. It has been decided in Scotland that the merchant is liable for the weighing.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr, while appreciating that the law of Scotland was infinitely better than English law so far as it was founded on the old Roman law, said it was not binding upon him here in an English court.

Mr. Humber, one of the plaintiffs, was called, and said he had dealt in phosphates for a number of years, and had never before had any demand made of this sort upon him to pay for the weighing. It was certainly not the custom. He did not mind the goods being weighed, but he objected to being made to pay for it.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said if the defendants would make contracts of this sort they must put up with the consequences. He frequently heard of people saying they would enter into a long correspondence or do anything rather than go to law. (Laughter). Above all things they should not get into the lawyers' hands, but somehow or other the lawyers always got hold of those disputes.

For the defence, evidence was called to show a custom prevailed for merchants to pay for the weighing.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr ultimately, after considerable argument, held there was no such custom for the chemical merchants to pay, and therefore found for the plaintiff for the return of the money paid. He allowed costs.

#### BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Marten, Q.C., applied on behalf of Mr. Beecham for an injunction restraining Mr. Taylor, chemist, of Burnley, in Lancashire, from selling as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Williams: Is the defendant represented?

Mr. Marten: I don't think so.

Mr. Justice Williams: I have received a letter from him, in which he emphatically denies he has acted in the manner alleged. He says he always opened a packet of Beecham's pills for the purpose of selling them in small quantities.

Mr. Marten: We have the clear evidence of nine purchasers. I will call attention to the affidavit of Mr. James

Topping. Mr. Topping says he is a labourer in the employment of the plaintiff. He went to the shop of the defendant and asked for a pennyworth of ointment and a pennyworth of Beecham's pills. The defendant turned round and took from a large box standing on the shelf some pills which he put in a box. Upon getting outside he handed the pills to Mr. Glover who informed them they were not Beecham's and marked them.

Mr. Thomas Beecham had made an affidavit to the effect that the pills in question were not of his manufacture.

Mr. Justice Williams granted an injunction on the terms of the notice of motion until trial or further notice.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cockroft & Taylor, Birstall, mineral-water manufacturers.

Corrie, W., & Cook, T. A. (under the style of Corrie, Cook & Co.), Liverpool, manufacturing perfumers.

Elliott, W. D., & Foulston, W. L. (under the style of Elliott & Foulston), Kingston-upon-Hull, glass-bottle merchants and druggists' sundrymen; also under the style of Williams & Co., grocers, packers, and oilmen.

Mahony & M'Coy, Commercial Road East, E., surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Wolstenholme, J., & Wilde, W. W. (under the style of J. Wolstenholme & Co.), Ashton-under-Lyne, drysalts; as far as regards W. W. Wilde, deceased.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Huntley, Robert Elliot, Wallsend, surgeon. R.O.

Perkins, Whitfield, St. Endellion, doctor of medicine. R.O.—Adj.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Haynes & Finemore, 4 Whitfield Street, Finsbury, E.C., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. (Partners: David Smith, Haynes, 30 Birchington Road, West Hampstead, and Henry Ashton Smith, 19 Cunningham Place, St. John's Wood Road, and of Birchington Road aforesaid, trading as). Trustee: Henry B. Haynes, of Cammerney Cottage, Aberfeldy, Perthshire. Date, September 23; filed September 26; unsecured liabilities, 3,162l. 12s. 2d.; creditors fully secured, 45l. Composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable to trade creditors on execution by them or registration of deed; also 2s. 3d. in the pound, payable to private creditors within six months, or such further period as shall be agreed. In default of payment of such composition, trustee to have power to seize business estate and realise.

|                                                   | £     | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Ashton, R., & Son, Manchester .. ..               | 18    | 0  | 0  |
| Baiss Bros. & Co, London .. ..                    | 72    | 0  | 0  |
| Fratelli de Pasquale & Co., Messina .. ..         | 39    | 0  | 0  |
| Haynes, G. J., Aberfeldy .. ..                    | 1,672 | 0  | 0  |
| Haynes, Henry Broughton, London .. ..             | 841   | 0  | 0  |
| Hutchinson, J. & P., Glasgow .. ..                | 45    | 0  | 0  |
| Hyden, Mrs., executors of, no address given .. .. | 180   | 0  | 0  |
| Lambert, S., & Co., London .. ..                  | 32    | 0  | 0  |
| Lewis, John, Glasgow .. ..                        | 45    | 0  | 0  |
| McGlashan, Gregory & Co., London .. ..            | 18    | 0  | 0  |
| Nicol, Son & Jones, London .. ..                  | 27    | 0  | 0  |
| Smith, J. Gilbert, London .. ..                   | 47    | 0  | 0  |
| Sutton, Carden & Co. (Limited), London .. ..      | 58    | 0  | 0  |
| Typke & King, London .. ..                        | 10    | 0  | 0  |







## THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

WE print below a synopsis of the drug and chemical clauses of the new United States Tariff Bill as they have been amended by the Senate, to whom the Bill was sent up from the House of Representatives. So far as is known no alteration of any importance has been made in the Senate's decisions affecting this part of the tariff by the lower House, and our list virtually represents this part of the Bill as it has received the Presidential sanction. On the whole, the House of Representatives has shown itself decidedly more Protectionist than the Senate, and had it had its way, many duties would have been advanced or retained that have now been left undisturbed or reduced. Among the principal reductions or abolitions of duties are those on tannic acid, beeswax, bristles, refined camphor, crude coal-tar, chloroform, dyewoods, nitrous and sulphuric ether, glycerine, indigo, iodine, iodoform, liquorice paste, magnesia, morphia, crude opium, several potash salts, strychnine, refined saltpetre, sulphur, and varnishes. The following are among the chief articles on which the duty has been increased:—Brushes, glue, gelatine, gold-leaf, hops, isinglass, liquorice juice, linseed and linseed oil, mercurials, olive oil (salad), prepared opium, phosphorus, poppy oil, quicksilver, bichromate and chromate of soda, and sugar of milk. Peppermint oil will not, as stated by us in our editorial note of last week, be made dutiable at the rate of \$1 per lb. The House of Representatives proposed that duty, but the Senate struck out that clause and retained the 25-per-cent. duty.

| Articles                                 | Old Tariff     | Senate Bill          |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Acid, acetic .. .. .                     | 2 at 10c. lb.  | 1½ at 4c. lb.        |
| " chromic .. .. .                        | 15c. lb.       | 6c. lb.              |
| " sulphuric .. .. .                      | Free           | 4c. "                |
| " tannic .. .. .                         | \$1 lb.        | 50c. "               |
| Ammonia, anhydrous .. .. .               | 10 p.c.        | 4c. "                |
| " carbonate .. .. .                      | 20 "           | 1½c. "               |
| " sulphate .. .. .                       | 20 "           | 4c. "                |
| Acetate of lead, brown .. .. .           | 4c. lb.        | 3½c. "               |
| " white .. .. .                          | 6c. "          | 5½c. "               |
| Aniline oil .. .. .                      | 20 p.c.        | 83c. gal. at 30 p.c. |
| Alcohol spirits .. .. .                  | \$1 at 2 gall. | \$2 gall.            |
| Antimony regalus .. .. .                 | 10 p.c.        | 4c. lb.              |
| Beeswax .. .. .                          | 20 "           | Free                 |
| Barytes .. .. .                          | 10 "           | \$1 ton              |
| Blues, Berlin, Prussian, Chinese .. .. . | 20 at 25 p.c.  | 6c. lb.              |
| Blanc fixe .. .. .                       | 25 p.c.        | 3c. "                |
| Blue vitriol .. .. .                     | 3c. lb.        | 2c. "                |
| Bay rum .. .. .                          | \$1 gall.      | \$2 gall.            |
| Bristles .. .. .                         | 16c. lb.       | Free                 |
| Brushes .. .. .                          | 30 p.c.        | 35 p.c.              |
| Camphor, refined .. .. .                 | 5c. lb.        | 4c. lb.              |
| Cottonseed oil .. .. .                   | 25c. gall.     | 10c. gall.           |
| Calc., French and red .. .. .            | 20 p.c.        | 1c. lb.              |
| Croton oil .. .. .                       | 50c. lb.       | 30c. "               |
| Coal-tar, crude .. .. .                  | 10 p.c.        | Free                 |
| Chloroform .. .. .                       | 50c. lb.       | 25c. lb.             |
| Chrome colours .. .. .                   | 25 p.c.        | 4½c. "               |
| Cocoa butter .. .. .                     | —              | 3½c. "               |
| Cork and cork bark .. .. .               | 25 p.c.        | 5c. "                |
| " manufactured .. .. .                   | 25 "           | 7½c. "               |
| Cod-liver oil .. .. .                    | 25 "           | 15c. gall.           |
| Degras oil .. .. .                       | 25 "           | 4c. lb.              |
| Dyewoods .. .. .                         | 10 "           | Free                 |
| " extracts, not enumerated .. .. .       | 10 "           | 3c. lb.              |
| Dandelion root .. .. .                   | 2c. lb.        | 1½c. "               |
| Ether, nitrous spirit .. .. .            | 30c. "         | 25c. "               |
| " sulphuric .. .. .                      | 50c. "         | 40c. "               |
| Fish oils, not enumerated .. .. .        | 25 p.c.        | 8c. gall.            |
| Glue .. .. .                             | 20 "           | 1½c. lb. at 30 p.c.  |
| Gelatine .. .. .                         | 30 "           | 1½c. lb. at 30 p.c.  |
| Glycerine, crude .. .. .                 | 2c. lb.        | 1½c. lb.             |
| " refined .. .. .                        | 5c. "          | 4½c. "               |
| Glucose .. .. .                          | 20 p.c.        | 4c. "                |
| Gold-leaf .. .. .                        | \$1.50 pkg.    | \$2 pkg.             |
| Gum .. .. .                              | 10 p.c.        | Free                 |
| Hops .. .. .                             | 8c. lb.        | 15c. lb.             |
| Hemlock extract .. .. .                  | 20 p.c.        | 4c. "                |
| Hemp seed .. .. .                        | 4c. lb.        | 25c. bush.           |
| Herring oil .. .. .                      | 25 p.c.        | 8c. gall.            |
| Isinglass .. .. .                        | 25 "           | 1½c. lb. at 30 p.c.  |
| Indigo .. .. .                           | 10 "           | 3c. lb.              |
| " carmined .. .. .                       | 10 "           | 1c. "                |
| Iodine .. .. .                           | 40c. lb.       | 30c. "               |
| Iodoform .. .. .                         | 2 "            | \$1.50 "             |
| Kaolin .. .. .                           | \$1.50 ton     | \$3 ton              |
| Liquorice paste .. .. .                  | 7½c. lb.       | 5c. lb.              |
| " juice .. .. .                          | 3c. lb.        | 5c. "                |
| Linseed .. .. .                          | 20c. bush.     | 25c. bush.           |

| Articles                                 | Old Tariff            | Senate Bill           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Linseed oil .. .. .                      | 25c. gall.            | 32c. gall.            |
| Logwood extract .. .. .                  | 10 p.c.               | 4c. lb.               |
| Magnesia .. .. .                         | 5c. lb.               | 4c. "                 |
| " enlained .. .. .                       | 10c. "                | 8c. "                 |
| " sulphate .. .. .                       | 4c. "                 | 3-10c. lb.            |
| Mercurial medicinal preparations .. .. . | 20 p.c.               | 35 p.c.               |
| Mineral waters, artificial .. .. .       | 30 "                  | —                     |
| Morphia .. .. .                          | \$1 oz.               | 50c. oz.              |
| Matches .. .. .                          | 35 p.c.               | 1c. 1,000             |
| Olive oil, salad .. .. .                 | 25 "                  | 35c. gall.            |
| Orange mineral .. .. .                   | 3c. 10.               | 3½c. lb.              |
| Ochre, dry .. .. .                       | 4c. "                 | 4c. "                 |
| Opium, crude .. .. .                     | 21 "                  | Free                  |
| " prepared .. .. .                       | \$10 "                | \$12 lb.              |
| Phosphorus .. .. .                       | 10c. "                | 30 p.c.               |
| Potash, crude .. .. .                    | 20 p.c.               | Free                  |
| " carbonate .. .. .                      | 20 "                  | —                     |
| " caustic .. .. .                        | 20 "                  | 1c. lb.               |
| " chlorate .. .. .                       | 3c. lb.               | Free                  |
| " sulphate .. .. .                       | 20 p.c.               | —                     |
| Poppy seed .. .. .                       | 4c. lb.               | 25c. bush.            |
| " oil .. .. .                            | Free                  | 32c. gall.            |
| Quicksilver .. .. .                      | 10 p.c.               | 10c. lb.              |
| Sienna, dry .. .. .                      | 4c. lb.               | 4c. "                 |
| Soap, Castile .. .. .                    | 20 p.c.               | 1½c. "                |
| Sumach extract .. .. .                   | 20 "                  | 7c. "                 |
| Seal oil .. .. .                         | 25 "                  | 8c. gall.             |
| Soda, bichromate and chromate .. .. .    | 25 "                  | 3c. lb.               |
| Strychnia .. .. .                        | 50c. oz.              | 40c. oz.              |
| Saltpetre, refined .. .. .               | 1½c. lb.              | 1c. lb.               |
| Soda, bicarbonate .. .. .                | 1½c. lb.              | 1c. "                 |
| Sulphur, refined .. .. .                 | \$10 ton              | \$8 ton               |
| " flowers .. .. .                        | \$20 ton              | \$10 ton              |
| Spices, ground .. .. .                   | 5c. lb.               | 3c. lb.               |
| Sugar of milk .. .. .                    | Free                  | 8c. "                 |
| Santonine .. .. .                        | \$3 lb.               | \$2.50 lb.            |
| Turpentine spirits .. .. .               | 20c. gall.            | Free                  |
| Ultramarine .. .. .                      | 5c. lb.               | 4½c. lb.              |
| Umber, dry .. .. .                       | 4c. lb.               | 4c. "                 |
| Varnishes .. .. .                        | 40 p.c.               | 35 p.c.               |
| " spirit .. .. .                         | 40 p.c. & \$1.32 gal. | 35 p.c. & \$1.32 gal. |
| Vermillion .. .. .                       | 25 p.c.               | 12c. lb.              |
| Whale oil .. .. .                        | 25 "                  | 8c. gall.             |
| Wood tar .. .. .                         | 10 "                  | Free                  |
| Wash blue .. .. .                        | 20 "                  | 3c. lb.               |

The duties on the following articles remain unchanged:—Acid citric (10c. per lb.), acid hydrochloric (free), acid tartaric (10c. per lb.), alumina and sulphate of alumina (60c. per cwt.), alkalis not enumerated (25 per cent.), alkaloids not enumerated (25 per cent.), alcoholic perfumery (\$2 per gall. and 50 per cent.), alcohol compounds (\$2 per gall. and 25 per cent.), barytes, manufactured (4c. per lb.), borax, crude (3c. per lb.), borax, manufactured (5c. per lb.), boracic acid, pure (5c. per lb.), borate of lime (3c. per lb.), bichromate of potash (3c. per lb.), boneblack (25 per cent.), barks, beans, berries, balsams, or buds, not enumerated (10 per cent.), castor beans (50c. per bushel), castor oil (80c. per gall.), cream of tartar (6c. per lb.), chalk (20 per cent.), chromate of potash (3c. per lb.), copperas (10c. per lb.), coal-tar colours (35 per cent.), all other coal-tar products (20 per cent.), chemical compounds not enumerated (25 per cent.), cocoa, manufactured (2c. per lb.), dextrine (1c. per lb.), dried insects (10 per cent.), ether not enumerated (\$1 per lb.), fruit essence (\$2.50 per lb.), gums and gum resins not enumerated (10 per cent.), glassware (45 per cent.), gum substitutes (1c. per lb.), hempseed oil (10c. per gall.), herbs not enumerated (10 per cent.), ink and ink-powders (30 per cent.), lard (2c. per lb.), litharge (3c. per lb.), leaves not enumerated (10 per cent.), medicinal preparations without alcohol (25 per cent.), medicinal preparations with alcohol (50c. per lb.), ground mustard (10c. per lb.), nutgalls not enumerated (10 per cent.), ochre in oil (1½c. per lb.); oils, essential, distilled, or rendered, not enumerated (25 per cent.), opium extract (40 per cent.), peppermint oil (25 per cent.), potassium iodide (50c. per lb.), potassium iodide, red prussiate (10c. per lb.), potassium iodide, yellow prussiate (5c. per lb.), paints or colours not enumerated (25 per cent.), rapeseed oil (10c. per gall.), Rochelle salts (3c. per lb.), roots and stems not enumerated (10 per cent.), sienna in oil (1½c. per lb.), soap (20 per cent.), soap, fancy (15c. per lb.), sponges (20 per cent.), sumach, ground (10c. per lb.), soda ash or crystals (4c. per lb.), soda bichromate (3c. per lb.), soda caustic (1c. per lb.), soda sulphate (20 per cent.), soda silicate (4c. per lb.), spices, ground, not enumerated (10 per cent.), seeds not enumerated (10 per cent.), silver-leaf (75c. per package), and starch (2c. per lb.).



## Trade Report.

*Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.*

*It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.*

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., October 2.

"DAMAGED" OR "SOUND" CARTHAGENA BARK.—Some little discussion arose to-day with reference to the sale of 37 packages Carthagen bark, imported *via* Hamburg. This bark was declared by the wharf (a private concern), where it had been landed, to be in sound condition. But several merchants protested that, far from being in sound condition, this parcel was distinctly damaged, and ought to have been declared as such. Ultimately it was arranged that the parcel should be offered as 'with all faults,' and this was done, a few bales realising 5½*d.* per lb., and the rest being bought in, 7*d.* being asked for some lots. The point of the complaint lies in the alleged carelessness or incapacity of the officials charged with the examination of this bark at the wharf where it was landed. It is said that they do not know how to distinguish damaged bark from sound, and one buyer alleged that when he called their attention to the fact that the bark was all covered with blue mould, they replied that that was the nature of Carthagen bark. Firms dealing with the Continent complain that such "mistakes" in classification are of frequent occurrence, and expose buyers to claims and protests on the part of their customers abroad.

MESSRS. S. FIGGIS & Co. made their *début* at the drug auctions to-day. Although the firm only started on Wednesday, they had a very considerable assortment of drugs on sale already, and when Mr. Figgis entered the pulpit he was received with applause from a considerable section of the room. Shortly afterwards Messrs. Lewis & Peat commenced their sale, and met with a similar reception. Mr. Peat himself, who has not attended any auctions for about two years, was present; and, when his firm's turn to sell approached, the room filled with a large number of occasional visitors, attracted by the anticipation of seeing the old gentleman himself conduct the sale again as in former years. In this expectation, however, they were disappointed, as that portion of the business was left to Mr. Andrew Devitt.

ACIDS.—*Citric* dull of sale, at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. *Tartaric* just steady, at 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, according to brand, on the spot, and at 1*s.* 3*d.* for foreign crystals forward. *Oxalic* sluggish, at 3½*d.* per lb.

ACONITE.—Ten bags *Japanese* root, a variety which has not been offered at the sales for a long time, were shown to-day. The price asked for them (45*s.* per cwt.) is much in excess of that last paid at auction.

ALOES.—*Curacao* aloes were again in large supply to-day, nearly the whole of the offerings consisting of ordinary dark brown or capey qualities. Of 552 packages offered, nearly 500 sold at steady rates, and full prices were obtained for some common parcels; ordinary dark liver to very low cindery sold at 15*s.* 6*d.* down to 6*s.* 6*d.*; fine capey, in gourds, at 26*s.*, and ordinary ditto down to 18*s.* per cwt. Of *Cape* aloes 55 cases were offered, and 34 of these sold at steady prices: fine hard (not sold) are held at 24*s.*; fair to rather drossy, 22*s.* to 20*s.*; ordinary, dull, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.*; very soft and common, down to 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *East Indian* aloes were represented by 31 packages, mostly of the ordinary dark Bombay variety, but among the supply a few cases of *Zanzibar* aloes in skins were noticed, which contained some gum of exceptionally fine quality, though, unfortunately, mixed to the extent of about two-thirds of the weight with stones and skins. These sold at 65*s.* to 66*s.*; ordinary dark brought from 47*s.* 6*d.* down to

20*s.* *Zanzibars*, fair-coloured soft aloes, and good flavour, were bought in at 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—One tin of fine grey quality was bought in to-day at 170*s.* per oz.

ANISE.—*Star anise* is coming down in price with some rapidity. Yesterday there were offers at 92*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms, prompt shipment, although a few days ago 100*s.* c.i.f., was paid for 150 cases. At to-day's auctions 54 hags fair Russian anise were bought in at 19*s.* per cwt.

ANNATTO.—*Seeds* remain cheap, but there is very little demand. Five bags good *Ceylon* seeds might have been had for 3½*d.* per lb. to-day, and another parcel of four cases dull discoloured seed was bought in at 2*d.* per lb. For fourteen baskets dry old *Pará* roll 7½*d.* per lb. was offered.

ANTIMONY.—In consequence of the advance in crude antimony, all antimonial preparations are moving in sympathy, and makers are by no means inclined to sell. Red antimony is now quoted at about 11*d.* for usual, and up to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for best (Rubber) quality, with a prospect of further advance.

ARECA NUTS.—Prices are exceedingly high. At to-day's auctions 7 bales wormy arecas sold, with good competition, at 34*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

BALSAMS.—At to-day's auctions 18 cases *Copaiba* balsams, dull orange colour, partly clear, partly cloudy, imported from the States *via* Bremen, were bought in at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Best Maranham is obtainable at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., with a rather quiet market. *Peru* balsam quiet, and without much business reported. *Tolu* steady, at 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*

BENZOL has advanced to 4*s.* 3*d.* for 90-per cent., and 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* for 50-per cent.

BUCHU.—Fourteen packages round leaves were offered to-day. Prices have declined about 1*d.* per lb. A parcel of 10 hales good green round leaves, of good flavour, recently imported, sold at 5*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb.; while for another parcel, much duller, 4½*d.* per lb. was accepted. Ordinary dull long leaves were bought in at 5*d.* per lb.

CALABAR BEANS remain steady at 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—This article has been very slow of sale since the last auctions. At to-day's sales 240 bags were offered. No demand whatever was shown for this drug at the auctions, and everything offered was bought in at more or less nominal prices. Bold bright washed and picked root, 60*s.*; medium to bold sound, rather grey, 30*s.*; and dark but bold mixed root, at 20*s.* per cwt., an offer of 17*s.* being refused for the latter.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Much firmer, owing to alarmist reports from Hamburg. The German makers have raised their quotations to 1*s.* 9½*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for *bells*, net, and second-hand holders are not offering any cheaper—in fact, some of them hold for more money. *English bells*, 2*s.* per lb. from the makers.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Four cases good bright green tops were shown to-day, and bought in at 8*d.* per lb. There was no bid.

CANTHARIDES.—For fair Russian flies, 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb. is now the price; but that figure was refused for two barrels fair, but rather coppery colour, shown to-day. For these 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is asked.

CARDAMOMS.—In very moderate supply, the total offerings mounting up to 114 packages only; the greater part of this sold, with fair competition, at irregular prices, but mostly at fully the valuation. *Mysore*: Good medium to pale brought 2*s.* 7*d.*; smaller, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; and fair small to medium yellowish, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; ditto, brownish, long and round, mixed, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*; rather dark, damaged and partly split, at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; very small to small, dark and brown, from 10½*d.* to 1*s.*; unclipped, dull and split, 6*d.* per lb. *Ceylon*: Malabar, medium to bold good pale, 1*s.* 11*d.*; full, medium, round and brownish, 1*s.* 8*d.*; pale grey, medium to bold, long and round, mixed, 1*s.* 9*d.*; small to medium, and brownish, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; small round and specky, 11*d.* per lb. *Aleppy*: Good small to medium, brownish, 1*s.* 2*d.* Several parcels of wild *Ceylon* were offered, and 9*d.* was refused for a fairish lot, but no sales were made. The total exports of cardamoms from Cey-



lon during the periods between January 1 and August 28 have been as follows:—1890, 218,527 lbs.; 1889, 190,188 lbs.; 1888, 189,197 lbs.; 1887, 215,227 lbs.

**CASCARA SAGRADA**.—At the sales, 6 bales good small thin quilly bark, imported from New York, sold for 37s. per cwt.

**CASCARILLA**.—About 140 packages were offered to-day, but of these only about 20 sold, at almost unaltered values—small stout mixed silvery quill, 34s.; dusty siftings, 23s.; fair bright bold, but woody mixed, 21s. per cwt. For some fair small silvery bark, 26s. is the price. Nearly all the lots were damaged.

**CHLOROFORM**.—The new English brand of pure chloroform is meeting with considerable favour, and selling smartly at 1s. 3d. per lb. The price of the brand from metbylated spirit is 1s. 4d. per lb., and that from pure alcohol is 4s. 6d. per lb.

**CINCHONA**.—An extensive assortment of *Guayaquil* bark, about 200 packages, and including many lots of very fine quality, was shown to-day. Holders stand out for extreme prices, some beautiful stout silvery and mossy quill being bought in at 2s. 6d. nominally. Of the medium and more ordinary grades about 80 packages sold at dearer rates; good silvery, partly mossy, 1s. 10d.; fine brown silvery stout quill, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; ditto reddish, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; ordinary brown and damaged from 1s. down to 5½d. Of flat *Calisaya* bark 120 packages, rather poor quality, mostly damaged, were offered, and bought in at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. A parcel of damaged *Maracaibo* bark sold without reserve at 2½d. to 4d. per lb. Three bales *Red* bark brought very full prices—namely, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for bold pale-coloured split quill to good deep orange, but damaged, cbips. Fine old South American red bark is much wanted, and a small lot would very likely realise about 12s. per lb. if placed in sale. Some time ago about 100 lbs., not of the best grade, sold privately for 10s. per lb., and we believe there is another small parcel in private hands, but we doubt whether that price would be accepted. The following figures refer to the exports of cinchona from Ceylon from January 1 to August 28 during the last four seasons:—1890, 5,800,551 lbs.; 1889, 6,544,243 lbs.; 1888, 8,305,924 lbs.; 1887, 8,832,737 lbs.

**COCAINE**.—Crude cocaine is still advancing in price, and in sympathy with this rise some makers have had to revise their quotations: Good brands, from the manufacturers, 16s. per oz.

**COCA LEAVES** are advancing in price. Both our market and Continental centres appear to be cleared of fine leaves, but we hear that a small parcel is expected in London direct from South America next week. If this realises a satisfactory price, it is likely to be followed at once by further consignments. The Ceylon leaves bought in at the last auctions are still in the market. The bolder would accept 1s. 3d. per lb. An arrival of 110 bales (marked cocoa leaves) from New York is announced to-day. If this parcel turns out to consist of coca leaves, it is likely to influence the market very considerably.

**CONDURANGO**.—Very firmly held. At to-day's auctions only 23 bales bold woody and damaged bark were bought in at 9d. per lb.

**COPPER (SULPHATE)**.—Very firm at 19s. to 19s. 3d. for commercial quality spot; the best brands are held at much higher rates.

**COTO BARK**.—For a parcel of 12 bales genuine bold, but damaged, para-coto 1s. 6d. per lb. was suggested, but there were no bids, and the lot was bought in at 2s. per lb.

**COWHAGE**.—Several lots were offered, but the demand is exceedingly slow. For fair bright, somewhat stony and seedy quality, 3d. per lb. would probably be accepted.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** must again be pronounced lower, and best white *French* crystals may now be had at 99s. per cwt., powder 100s. per cwt.

**CUBEBS**.—Of 15 bales bold round berries, no stalks, but mace odour, 3 sold at 21l. per cwt. Of another parcel of 31 bags imported *via* Amsterdam, 28 bags found buyers at 18l. for stalky, shrivelled, small, dusty berries.

**CUMIN SEED**.—At auction a parcel of 42 bags fair so-called *Malta* seed was bought in at 25s. per cwt. Good *Tunisian* cumin is worth 22s. to 23s., and fine clean new *Mogadore* offers at 17s. 6d. per cwt.

**CUTCH**.—The market remains steady, but business is limited; a small trade has lately been done in MM slabs at 29s. 6d. per cwt., and in Flag BB at 32s. The annual report on the Forest Administration, just issued at Rangoon, says, with reference to the exhaustion of cutch trees in Lower Burmah, that it is doubtful whether the steps that have been taken are sufficient, and that it may be necessary to make them more stringent, in order to ensure a sufficient supply of cutch for future years. The question of the best method of preventing the use of the new adulterants is under consideration.

**CUTTLEFISH** is still selling very cheaply. At to-day's auctions 21 barrels from the Canaries were sold at 2½d. per lb. for fair medium clean bone, partly damp, and 1¾d. per lb. for bright cbips.

**DRAGONSBLOOD**.—A parcel of 5 cases fine bold fiery lump was bought in to-day at 10l. 15s. per cwt., showing that holders are very firm in their views. Some dullish resin broken finger out of seed was bought in at 95s.

**ERGOT OF RYE**.—A dull market, and none of the lots offered to day were sold; wormy to very fine bold new Spanish being bought in at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., the latter quality could perhaps be bought at 1s. 2d.

**GALLS**.—*Turkey* galls remain quiet, with some small sales up to 57s. 6d. per cwt. for good blues. Green galls are quoted up to 49s., and white up to 47s. per cwt. *China* galls neglected, and without reliable quotations owing to the absence of business. The new crop will be coming forward to the Chinese markets next month.

**GAMBIER**.—The market still continues to fall, and this week business is reported in *block* for October-November shipment at 24s., declining to 23s. 6d. per cwt. At the auctions, 114 bags *cubes* were partly sold at 27s. 6d. to 32s. per cwt. for partly damaged lots.

**GAMBOGE**.—Among the 20 cases shown to-day we did not notice anything of unusually fine quality. Prices, however, were decidedly more firmly held, and for fair lump, partly good colour, partly dark and ricey mixed, an offer of 11l. 15s. was refused, other lots being bought in at 11l. to 11l. 10s. for pickings, small cbips and bold lump, fair coloury run pipe.

**GUARANA**.—Two cases were bought in to-day. The owner's views, we believe, run from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

**GUINEA GRAINS**.—This article is arriving in rather larger quantities in Liverpool; but although the market is easier there is still a fair demand, and from 39s. to 40s. per cwt. continues to be paid.

**GUM AMMONIACUM**.—Fine qualities remain very scarce. At to-day's auctions 5 cases dull and stony, but containing some good almondy gum, sold at 20s. per cwt.

**GUM BENZOIN**.—A larger quantity of *Siam* benzoin was offered to-day than has been shown at any single auction for many years past. Of 83 cases offered very little was sold, the owners holding at exceptionally high prices, which were justified by the rates paid for the few lots that were disposed of. Fine loose bold pale almonds sold at 25l. 15s., and for good bright bold blocky almonds an offer of 20l. 5s. was refused, 21l. being named as the price. For small blocky almonds, of good colour, 14l. 10s. was refused (16l. being the quotation), and some fair partly loose partly blocky ditto realised 16l. to 16l. 10s. per cwt. Small blocky grain of bright colour brought the high price of 9l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. 15s., and for dull grey woody and blocky thirds 5l. 10s. was paid. *Sumatra* gum is also distinctly dearer for fine qualities, a bid of 9l. 15s. being declined for fine white almondy seconds of good flavour, while old yellow fractured almondy seconds brought 9l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. Fair almondy seconds, rather false packed, sold at 7l. 15s.; fair glassy *Penang*, at 5l. 5s.; and good bright *Palembang*, at 62s. 6d. per cwt. The arrivals remain large, over 200 cases having been landed this week.



**GUM GUAIACUM** sold at slightly lower prices to-day, 10 cases bringing 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for fair loose drop, slightly woody, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for blocky ditto, and 1s. 2d. for good woody pickings.

**GUM MYRRH.**—Seventy packages were placed on sale to-day, but nothing was sold, and to force business lower prices would have had to be accepted. Fine pale picked gum was bought in at 6l. 10s., 5l. 7s. 6d. being the best bid for it; 14 packages sold without reserve, dark dull and glassy sorts at 62s. 6d. to 66s.

**HONEY.**—The Liverpool market remains firm, and of *Californian* honey very little is now offering, the quotations ranging from 37s. 6d. for dark to 45s. per cwt. for good pale. *Chilian* also inquired for, at 27s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., according to quality. *Jamaica* was very sparingly represented at the auctions. Of eight packages offered six sold with good competition at 35s. to 36s. for fair liquid brown; two tins of dirty liquid watery honey from *Madagascar* were bought in, there being no response to a suggestion of 5s.

**INDIARUBBER.**—Prices are falling, and fine Pará, which was held for 4s. per lb. a short time ago, sold this week at 3s. 9d. per lb.

**INDIGO.**—The quantity declared for the October auctions has now grown to 3,540 chests. In the private market the business remains restricted, owing to the firmness of holders; but the small quantity that has changed hands has brought an advance on the last auction rates of from 6d. to 8d. on *Kurpahs*, and 8d. to 10d. on *Bengals*.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Of 36 packages offered 15 were sold at full prices, with an occasional advance of 1d. per lb.; fair partly wiry good colour sound, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.; damages at 7s. 11d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.; one ball of picked root was bought in at 9s. 6d. per lb.

**ISINGLASS.**—At the public sales which took place here on Tuesday the moderate quantity brought forward, 374 packages, met a strong demand, generally at higher rates, and the bulk was sold. *Bombay* leaf, cake and tongue were dearer, the latter from 2d. to 3d. per lb.; *Penang* tongue and ordinary leaf steady, but good leaf 2d. to 3d. lower; *Brazilian*, *Saigon*, and *West Indian* isinglass were all higher.

**JALAP** remains very firmly held. Fourteen packages shown to-day, fair, partly very small *Vera Cruz* and *Tampico* mixed being held for 2s.; one lot of pale medium-sized root would be obtainable at 1s. 11d.

**KOLA NUTS** still continue to rise in value, and from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. has been paid this week for fair dried seeds.

**KOUSSO.**—One bale of loose dusty herb sold at 10d. per lb.

**MANNA.**—The prices quoted in our last report for the new manna are confirmed, but the finest flake manna is held for 4s. 6d. per lb.

**MUSK.**—Tonquin pods are in good supply, 55 tins being included in the auctions. Prices went rather cheaper for third pile pods, while the first pile was almost entirely neglected. The following were the quotations:—Of 20 tins first pile, one sold, very hard skinny ordinary pods, old-fashioned and rather damp, at 55s. For fine thin blue skin, small to pale dry pods, 82s. 6d. to 83s. 6d. was suggested in vain. Of 33 caddies third pile, 20 sold: fine blue skin medium to bold dry pods, 54s. to 54s.; thick skin, badly trimmed medium to bold and damp, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per oz. A quantity of very common grain musk sold at 3s. 6d. to 5s. per oz.; trimmings and empty skins realised from 1s. to 4s.

**OIL (CASTOR).**—In Liverpool prices are rather quieter. Good *Calcutta* seconds may be had at 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. to 4d. and first pressure *French* at 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb. At auction 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb. was paid for 20 out of 50 cases good *Coconada*, and 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb. for 35 cases good first *Calcutta*. Fino tasteless *Italian* 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., best medicinal *French* 5d. per lb. On September 9 the prices of oil and seed had fallen somewhat in the *Calcutta* market, and a fair export business had thereby been rendered possible. But at the close of the mail holders of seed were again standing out for more money, and stocks remained slight.

**OILS (ENGLISH ESSENTIAL).**—The Mitcham *Peppermint* crop, which early in the year promised well, has turned out badly after all, and the plants have yielded much below the average. This poor yield has come as a complete surprise to the growers, many of whom had contracted at about 19s. or 20s. for their oil. The fact that the distilling operation which went on well into October last year is already practically finished now, will give some idea of the smallness of the crop. A careful estimate places the yield of oil this year at about 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. less than in 1889, and as a natural consequence prices have considerably advanced for fine oil, which cannot be bought on the spot under about 22s. to 23s., with every indication of a further advance; some growers are confident of obtaining 25s. per lb. shortly. The oil this season is of fine quality. *Lavender* oil is still offered at about 35s. per lb., though some ask more, there is no doubt, however, that some holders must be well-stocked. The oil this year is very good. *Chamomile* oil is offered at 50s.: the crop, though larger in bulk than last year, has not given so good a yield. *Pennyroyal* is quoted on the spot at 40s.: this also has given an exceptionally low yield, and has not been worth growing at the price at which it now sells.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—The shipments of citronella oil from Ceylon during the week ending August 28 were enormously large, two vessels taking between them about 3,000,000 oz., half for London, and half for New York. This brings up the total shipments from January 1 to August 28 to 8,128,688 oz., against 5,362,508 oz. and 6,131,169 oz. respectively during the same period of 1889 and 1888. *Italian* essences are still steady on the spot, but for forward delivery the new crop quotations continue to decline. *American Peppermint* oil is dearer, and the quotation for H.G.H. now comes at 11s. 9d. per lb., "c.i.f.," although some might still be had on the spot, we think, at 12s. per lb. *Japanese peppermint* oil is also dearer, and quoted at 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. *Menthol* has advanced also, and is now held for 8s. to 9s. per lb., according to quality. *Cocking's* best quality, 10s. 6d. per lb.—At to-day's auctions 4 cases *Java Nutmeg* oil were held for 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per oz., while 1 case of "Fisher's" brand was bought in at 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per oz. "Fisher's" *Patchouly* oil was bought in at 1s. 3d. per oz., and for a parcel of *Citronella* oil an offer of <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per oz. will be submitted.

**OILS (VARIOUS).**—*Cocoanut* oil remains firm at 34s. for Ceylon pipe on the spot, but near-at-hand is not to be had under 32s. 6d. c.i.f. now. The exports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon show a considerable falling off as compared with the last two seasons. From January 1 to August 28, 1890, the figures were 162,405; in the same period of 1889, 186,183 cwt.; in 1888, 225,636 cwt. *Cochin* oil good to fine, 34s. 6d. to 35s. c.i.f.; steady at 34s. *Cotton* oil steady at 20s. 6d. to 21s. for refined and 17s. 6d. for crude on the spot; Liverpool refined is worth from 21s. 3d. to 21s. 6d.; and American oil, yellow, 21s. to 21s. 3d., and white, 26s. to 28s.; best refined American, 30s. *Linseed* oil somewhat easier, at 23s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 24s.; Hull, 22s. 6d.; Liverpool, in export casks, 24s. 6d. to 25s.; pale refined, 26s. 6d. *Groundnut* oil, from 26s. 6d. to 32s. for ordinary, and from 38s. to 40s. for the best qualities. *Mustard* oil: 21s. to 21s. 3d. *Olive* oil: Cargo oils remain steady. *Mogadore* at 35s.; Spanish 39s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per ton. Best cream *Eating* oils in jars, 140s.; pipes or casks, 74s. to 75s. per cwt.; fine to sublime in jars, from 110s. to 130s.; ordinary salad oil in casks, 55s. per cwt. *Palm* oil very quiet and nominal at 32s. for fine Lagos. *Petroleum*: American quieter, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. to 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d.; Russian, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. to 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. *Rape* oil: Steady; refined 29s. 6d., and brown 28s. on the spot; in Liverpool the following are the quotations: Stettin, refined, 35s. 6d.; Belgian or French, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; English 31s. 6d. *Sperm* oil, 45s. to 47s. *Seal* oil: Pale sweet, 26s. to 28s.; straw-colour, 20s.; and brown down to 18s. *Turpentine*: Quiet, but dearer at the close 29s. 6d. to 30s. for American spirit.

**OPIUM.**—The London market is firm but quiet. From Smyrna we hear under date of September 20, that after a serious decline in the market prices, the position of the drug was again firmer, especially for old crop opium. The sales comprised old *tale qale* at the parity of 11s. 8d. to 11s. 11d., and new ditto at 12s. per lb. The arrivals at Smyrna for the season up to September 20, were 900 cases



against 1,139 cases in the corresponding period of the year before.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE lower, and offering cheaply at 60s. to 61s. per cwt.

QUASSIA tending lower. For fair quality logs 5l. 10s. is still asked privately, but at to-day's sales 200 logs, partly very dull colour, sold at 87s. 6d. per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—The price is steadily maintained at 10l. 10s. per bottle by the principal importer, second hand holders offering at 10l. 5s. to 10l. 5s. 6d. *Mercurials* fairly steady but unaltered.

QUILLATA.—There are now sellers at the rate of 19s. per cwt., but the price has been as high as 19s. 6d. lately—a figure which prevented business.

QUININE.—The week has been unusually quiet so far as this article is concerned. We heard of a transaction in 10,000 oz. second-hand German bulk early this week at 1s. 1d. per oz., but to-day it would be easy to buy at 12½d.

RHATANIA.—Fine bright root has been sold privately at 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Of this root the show was an unusually extensive one, and the 188 cases offered included several lots of very fine quality for which high prices were realised, in spite of the heavy supply of the drug. On the other hand, *Canton* root, which was in large supply, sold decidedly cheaper, and *High-dried* was also a fraction easier. The following were the prices:—*Shensi*: Round root, bold fair coat, three-fourths pinky grey, 2s. 1d. refused, 2s. 2d. being the price; flat good coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, medium to bold, 2s. 1d.; round fair pale coat bold, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark, 2s. 1d.; flat ditto, 2s.; small to medium fair round, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; fair rough coat, small to medium, three-fourths pinky, flat, 1s. 1d.; fair small flat pickings, 1s.; hold round, 1s. 1d. *High dried*: small to fair bold, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; of *Canton* root, 4 cases exceptionally fine bold root were offered, three of these, flat good coat, thin pinky fracture, sold at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; one, round medium to bold fair coat, three-fourths good fracture, but rather spongy, was brought in, 3s. being suggested as the price; for round root, fair bright coat, three-fourths pinky, slightly spongy, 1s. 3d. was paid; smaller ditto, 1s. 1d.; flat bold fair fracture, slightly wormy, 1s. 3d.; smaller, 1s. 1d.; medium very wormy, half grey, half pinky fracture, 5d. offered.

SAFFRON.—Prices are firmly held for the comparatively small supply now available, but it is stated that the new crop in Spain promises to be exceedingly good.

SARSAPARILLA.—The 75 packages shown at to-day's auctions consisted principally of *Jamaica* root, with a few serons *Honduras* of good quality; of the *Jamaica* root 63 packages sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for fair sound, and 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for damages. Fifteen bales *Honduras* are firmly held for 1s. 6d. per lb.

SENEGA remains dull of sale, and 1s. 10d. per lb. would no doubt buy good-quality root, although some holders still stand out for 1s. 11d.

SENNA.—At to-day's auctions 684 packages of *Tinnevelly* senna, mostly new crop, were offered for sale, and nearly the whole of this was disposed of, the first catalogues at slightly easier prices for medium and common leaf; but gradually better prices were obtained, and the last catalogue brought very full prices, with an occasional advance for good lots, which were sparingly represented. The following were the quotations: Fine bold green leaf, 8d. to 9½d.; good greenish leaves, 5½d. to 6½d.; medium greenish, part specky, at 4d. to 5d.; yellow and greenish mixed, small and medium, partly specky, at 2½d. to 3½d.; and ordinary low, at 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Three bales common rotten pods sold "without reserve" at 3½d. per lb. Of *Alexandrian* senna 9 bales small siftings were shown, for which 4½d. was refused, 5d. per lb. being the price.

SHELLAC.—This article has had a most eventful and exciting career since our last report. At the close of last week the market was dull and falling—the bears had apparently everything their own way. The news from Calcutta, though contradictory as usual, was decidedly in their favour;

and, under its influence, and the fall in the exchange, several thousand cases *TN Orange* changed hands at continually receding prices. On the spot some business was also done in *Fine orange* marks (B in octagon, and ASSL) at 114s. to 115s., in *AC Garnet* at 102s. to 103s., and in good second *Button* lac at 105s. per cwt. At Tuesday's auctions 1,097 cases were offered, but buyers were exceedingly shy; and, although holders kept pressing for sale, they only disposed of about 460 cases (mostly printed "without reserve") at a decline ranging from 8s. to 10s. on *Second orange*, and 12s. to 12s. 6d. on *Button* lac. The following were the prices paid: *Second orange*, ordinary cakey and reddish, 88s. to 91s.; fair to good, 92s. to 95s.; *Button* lac, fair to good, first, 100s. to 102s. 6d.; ditto, seconds, 94s. to 98s. per cwt. On the same day the quotations at the call reached the lowest point they have touched of late, about 1,500 chests selling at almost panic prices. *TN Orange*: October, 97s.; November, 97s. 6d., declining to 95s.; December, 98s. to 96s. 6d., and January at 97s. 6d. per cwt., with free offers at the lowest quotations. On Tuesday night in consequence of the sudden turn in the rate of exchange and the publication of what are considered favourable statistics, the market took an upward course and a rise of 3s. to 4s. re-ulted, with a strong demand and sales of about 2,250 cases for delivery on the spot. There were some sales of very fine orange (II in diamond), spot up to 140s.; ASSL, 115s. to 117s. 6d., and worked *AC garnet* 96s. per cwt.

To-day the market remained almost steady, and about 2,000 cases sold, the following being the quotations at the call:—

|                    |    | Oct. | Nov.  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar  |
|--------------------|----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Orange TN, sellers | .. | 98/  | 100   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 500  |
|                    |    |      | at    | at   | at   | at   | at   |
| " buyers           | .. | 95/  | 99/   | 99/6 | 99/6 | 98/6 | 97/6 |
| Garnet AC, sellers | .. | 100/ | 102/6 | 100/ | 98/  | —    | —    |
| " buyers           | .. | 94/  | 94/   | 94/  | 94/  | —    | —    |

For November 98/6 has since been accepted.

SPERMACETI.—Quiet, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for American refined.

TEA.—The *China* market continues flat for lower grades, and common old Congou can be bought at 4½d. per lb., while fair new tea may be had for 6d. or 6½d. Better grades of *Moning*, however, remain very firm, and a strong demand continuing for fine teas, all Kintucks and Keemuns over 1s. are dearer again. This is, of course, caused by the export demand in the first instance, and otherwise the supply of fine teas would have been far in excess of the demand for home requirements. *Assams* are a weak market, and fair *Pekoe Souchongs* at 7½d. to 8d., and *Pekoes* at 8½d. to 9d., show fully ¼d. per lb. decline. *Ceylons* remain steady, however, and there is but little leaf-tea with any liquor to be had at 9d. Fair broken *Pekoes* may be had at 11½d. to 1s. 1d., but they do not show the value that was obtainable a month ago.

TURMERIC.—At the auctions on Tuesday 242 bags *Madras* turmeric were bought in at 17s. per cwt. nominally. *Bengal* has sold recently at 15s. per cwt. for good quality in a small way.

WAX (BEES').—The demand remains excellent, and nearly all that was offered at to-day's auctions was disposed of at full prices to an advance of 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. *Jamaica*, good orange to bright yellow, 6l. to 6l. 5s.; fair brown and orange, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. 6d.; 5 cases good yellow and grey *Australian* brought 5l. 12s. 6d.; and 37 cases yellowish bleached *Calcutta* were bought in at 8l. per cwt.

#### CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE market for heavy chemicals has been steady during the week. *Chlorate of potash* has advanced in price. *Caustic soda* for lower strength is slightly easier, but demand is fully maintained. There is more doing in forward business, especially for *Caustic soda* and *Bleaching powder*, at rates fixed by the committee of the Chemical Union.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.—Price has again advanced, and makers here sold for prompt. Quotations are 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool, and proportionate prices for larger packages.



**BLEACHING-POWDER.**—For prompt delivery market is easy and prices have slightly declined. There is more doing in forward deliveries at combination prices. Prices are 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* softwood, Widnes and St. Helen's, and 5*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* hardwood, f.o.b. Liverpool; Glasgow, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* rails. Tyne market quiet, from 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* softwood, and 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* hardwood casks f.o.b. For delivery ex ship Thames 5*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 1 to 1½ or 3 cwt. casks, 20*s.* to 5*s.* extra.

**CAUSTIC SODA.**—The demand for this article is still good and stocks light, but there is more disposition to sell at reduced figures, especially by second hands. A quiet business is being transacted for next year, at 10*l.* 10*s.* for 70-per-cent. Prompt prices are 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* for 60-per-cent.; 11*l.* 15*s.* for 70-per-cent.; and 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*s.* 10*s.* for 74-per-cent., f.o.b. Liverpool; but these figures could probably be shaded to the extent of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per ton in second hands. For October-December delivery, 70-per-cent., 11*l.* is quoted, f.o.b. Liverpool; 77-per-cent. white is strongly held at 12*l.* in drums; and 15*l.* ground and packed in 3-4-cwt. barrels, f.o.b. Tyne.

**CREAM CAUSTIC** continues firm at 9*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* on rails, and 9*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b. Liverpool. These figures rule for delivery up to end of year.

**CHLORATE OF POTASH.**—As anticipated last week, the price has advanced, and quotations are now 5¼*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb., less 5 per cent. discount for delivery from now to end of year at usual ports of shipment. For next year's shipments price asked is 6*d.* per lb.

**HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.**—Market steady, and makers quote 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* f.o.b. Tyne; and 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* on rails Manchester and Liverpool.

**SODA ASH.**—Liverpool market rules steady. There was a slight tendency to easiness in Newcastle prices early in the week, but, owing to increased falls on American account, market has recovered. For prompt, *Caustic ash* is quoted 1¼*d.* to 1½*d.* per degree; and *Carbonated*, 1⅝*d.* to 1¾*d.* per degree f.o.b. Liverpool; October-December delivery prices, 1¼*d.*; and next year, 1⅝*d.* to 1⅞*d.* per degree. Tyne prices are: 1⅝*d.*, less 7½ per cent. prompt; 1¾*d.*, less 5 per cent. to end of year; and 1⅝*d.*, less 2½ per cent., for whole of next year.

**SODA CRYSTALS** are rather easier. Some German makes reported to be offering at lower figures in the London market: 3*l.* net, in 3-cwt. barrels on rails, and 3*l.* 5*s.* f.o.b. Liverpool, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, in ordinary casks f.o.b. Tyne, and 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ex ship Thames.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER** in better demand and steadier in price. For prompt, price is 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* f.o.b. Liverpool. Early next year 21*l.*

**SULPHATE OF SODA** firm and steady. Prompt, 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* in bulk on rails Widnes and St. Helen's, and 35*s.* per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Tyne. Packed in casks for export 10*s.* per ton extra. For next year's delivery, makers quote 45*s.* per ton on rails Widnes and St. Helen's, also f.o.b. Tyne.

## THE GERMAN MARKETS.

HAMBURG, September 30.

SINCE our last report the markets in general have been exceptionally quiet, except that in a few articles large transactions have been made for speculative purposes.

**AGAR AGAR** has become very scarce, and the holders ask exceedingly high prices.

**ALOES.**—*Curaçoa* are offering very abundantly, but only a limited interest is shown here in the article at present; fine qualities are obtainable at 45*m.* and 55*m.*, and ordinary at 35*m.* to 40*m.*

**ANTIMONY.**—*Crude Japanese* held very firmly, both on the spot and for delivery, at 96*m.*

**BALSAMS.**—*Copaiba*: Still increasing in value, and held already at 4*m.* for good quality. The arrivals remain small,

*Maracaibo* balsam especially being wanted. Of *Peruvian* balsam the prices advanced to 10.25*m.*, which was paid to-day. The causes of this increase in price may be sought in the total absence of any arrivals, and in the alarming news which continues to reach us from San Salvador. Contracts which have been made for delivery have not been fulfilled as yet, and it appears that generally our stock is very much over-estimated. As is always the case when the article has an upward tendency, adulterated parcels of common quality are becoming prominent again, and these are offering at much below the prices of good balsam, although their presence does not in any way harden the position of the market. If the position in the country of production does not soon improve, very serious advance seems inevitable in face of the regular demand for this article. *Tolu* balsam is still offering here very cheaply; prime quality at 3.20*m.*

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—The general feeling for this article is not a very hopeful one, and the present advance is certainly more the manoeuvre of a few speculators than a *bona fide* movement. Nevertheless, the operators have been able to screw up the price to 395*m.*

**CONDURANGO.**—The recent sales in London have had the effect of also improving our market. As the arrivals for the season are now finished, it may be taken for granted that the article will still go firmer, but so far the consumption remains a small one; good quality cannot now be had under 110*m.*

**CANTHARIDES.**—Neglected and easier, at 7.50*m.* to 7.75*m.*

**HONEY.**—*Chilian*: In strong demand, and unsorted piles are bought up to 29.50*m.* The arrivals remain small. *Cuba* honey is held firmly at 28*m.* to 29*m.*

**JALAP.**—Quiet, but firmly held; true *Vera Cruz* is still offering at 3.90*m.*

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—*Star anise*: Slightly easier, but the old packing is not to be had under 14*m.* *Cassia* of good genuine quality remains priced at 8*m.* to 10*m.* *Peppermint*: H.G.H. is meeting with more interest, and to-day 11½*m.* has been paid. The Japan oil has all been cleared, and there are further buyers at 9¼*m.*, but the stocks are very small. *Menthol* is also in very small supply at our market, and good crystals are no longer to be had under 18*m.*

**QUILLAIA.**—The absence of arrivals has caused this article to advance to 40*m.*

**RHATANIA ROOT** in best quality is becoming scarcer, and very little is offering from the importers. The recent arrivals have turned out badly as regards quality.

**WAX (BEES').**—All qualities remain very much in demand, and for some of them high prices are paid; there is little offering from the first-hand. The recent arrivals of 656 packages *Mozambique* had already been sold while afloat.

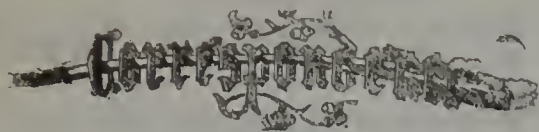
**WAX (CARNAUBA).**—A very strong speculative business has commenced in this article, and our comparatively small stocks have changed hands at advancing rates. Yellow wax is now not obtainable under 150*m.* to 160*m.*, and grey under 120*m.*

## THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, October 2.

AT to-day's cinchona auctions 2,301 packages Java bark sold, with a rather weak tone, at an average unit of 9 cents (about 1½*d.* per lb.), prices on the whole being scarcely maintained as compared with the preceding sales. Manufacturing barks in quill, broken quills, and chips realised from 9 to 78 cents (1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.); and root from 28 to 69 cents (5*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.) For druggists' barks in quills and chips, from 6 to 103 cents (1*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb.), and ditto root, 9 to 24 cents (1½*d.* to 4¼*d.* per lb.) was paid. The principal buyers, in order, were Messrs. C. L. Schepp & Zonen, Rotterdam; Matthes & Bormeester, Amsterdam; the Auerbach Factory, and the Amsterdam Quinine Works.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

*Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.*

*Write on one side of the paper only: and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.*

*If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.*

*Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.*

*Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.*

*Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.*

### Patent Medicines in Italy.

Camera di Commercio Italiana in Londra,  
Leadenhall Chambers, 4 Saint Mary Axe,  
London, E.C., September 25.

SIR,—In reply to your inquiry *re* the new law with regard to patent medicines in Italy, I beg to inform you that the following is a summary of same:—

That after the expiration of six months from July 1, that is after January 1 next, the laws regulating the sale of patent medicines will be rigorously enforced, and all patent medicines and secret remedies will be subject to the following regulations:—

(a) That their composition as to quality and quantity of the active substances contained should be written exactly on the labels and on the public advertisements.

(b) That no special therapeutic virtue or indication shall be attributed to them either on the labels or in the public advertisements.

(c) That they should be sold only by chemists under the vigilance of the sanitary authorities and with medical prescriptions.

Yours truly  
(for the Chamber),  
JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

### Concentrated Tinctures and Infusions.

SIR,—My words were misconstrued into an approval of these preparations, and a manufacturer belabours me with his cudgels because I condemn them. "Great is Diana," as of old. I think I expressed myself clearly, but a couple of instances would prove my points. You may, Mr. Editor, be familiar with essence of coffee, a useful preparation in its way; but how different it is, when diluted, from a cup of freshly prepared coffee! So is diluted concentrated infusion of buchu, which hardly contains a trace of the mucilaginous matter of a fresh infusion. Again, how variable in solubility are the natural constituents of many drugs in alcohol of any strength, and how impossible it is to prepare concentrated tinctures to dilute to represent all these constituents! We definitely know that this is the case in regard to cinchona bark. Does not this prove that a concentrated tincture of it would be what I called it? I might cite other instances, but these are enough to show that concentrated tinctures and infusions, when diluted and sold respectively as tinctures and infusions, are "not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded."

Yours obediently,  
WM. MARTINDALE.

10 New Cavendish Street, London,  
Sept. 29.

### The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland—The Coming Election of Council.

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th. inst., under above heading, appears a letter from Mr. William Hayes—a member of Council—exhorting the stopgaps on the Council of our

Society to retire in favour of those gentlemen who deserted us in the hour of danger—now that the danger has passed.

Mr. Hayes has shown himself a faithful and earnest member of our Society since its incorporation, but in the present instance his advice seems very far short of the mark. His principal argument in favour of such a step is the necessity for having on the Council at the present crisis those able and superior "stars" to assist in framing by-laws and regulations, &c. Now, does Mr. Hayes mean to say, when those gentlemen resigned their seats on the Council that all the ability and experience disappeared with them from the Council chamber?

No doubt we require, just now, able guidance; but, Sir, I think the events of the past three or four months cannot fail to convince the members that their interests are safe and well guarded by the present Council, and that a return of those men—who were the first to desert the ship when she most needed reliable hands at the helm—would simply bring matters to the same deadlock which characterised their "ability and superiority" on that occasion.

Difference of opinion with brother-Councillors can never be accepted as an excuse for betraying the interests of their constituents as those gentlemen did; and, by their action in leaving the Council at such a time they have forfeited all right or claim—either from superiority, ability, or position—to represent the members of our Society.

It has been suggested that they should seek election at the hands of the druggists; but I greatly misjudge the good sense of that body if they place their interests in the hands of gentlemen who have already proved themselves unworthy of a similar trust.

From time to time I have heard numbers of our members and licentiates express the greatest confidence in the present Council; and, until it can be shown that a change is required, why not let the helm be held by true and trusty hands until we are safely through the storm?

I have no doubt but that Mr. Hayes's desires will be fulfilled regarding the reception of the associate-druggists into our ranks, and that the great future which is in store for our Society will be built up and brought to perfection by the powerful, united, and peaceful efforts of its members—our licentiates and their druggist brethren.—I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. R. WHITLA, M.C.P.S.I.

The Medical Hall, Monaghan,  
September 30,

### The Newcastle Fire.

SIR,—I was astonished, on reading the account of the melancholy accident at Messrs. Mawson & Swan's, to see that no one appeared to have known that the vapour of ammonia would speedily have neutralised the fumes of nitrous acid; and that a Winchester quart or two of liq. am. 880, if smashed into the cellar where the mischief was done, would in all probability have saved the lives of the two firemen, and have prevented the injury to the others.

Cheetham Hill.

W. WILKINSON.

### DISPENSING NOTES.

*The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.*

### A Troublesome Pill.

SIR,—Is it possible to make the following to weigh not more than 3 grains:—

|                   |    |    |    |    |        |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Ext. cannab. ind. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. j. |
| Camphore          | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. j. |
| Ext. bellad.      | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ½  |

Ft. pill. j.

There seems to me a great difficulty in making it weigh less than 5 grains, as the camphor and cannabis indica together go quite liquid. A pill has been brought to me (coated), which was dispensed for the above, weighing about 3 grains. Can it be done? Should be glad of opinions on this.

Birmingham, September 23.

Yours respectfully,  
B. C. HEATH.



## A Bromide Mixture.

|            |    |    |    |    |         |
|------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Pot. brom. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. 480 |
| Syrupl.    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j.     |
| Aq. ad.    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vij.   |

Solve et ft. mist.

SIR,—I have dispensed the above many times as a clear, colourless solution. On the return of the empty bottle, however, to be refilled, there is always a darkish green, somewhat flocculent sediment adhering to all sides of the bottle. Can this phenomenon be explained?

Yours truly,

A. M. (140/16.)

[We have noticed this phenomenon in solutions of several inorganic salts, amongst them potassium bromide. The greenish matter is really a monocellular *alga*, and makes a good microscopic object, the chlorophyll grains being well seen in the cell. Sodium-phosphate solutions show this organism particularly well. The colourless flocculence is often observed in bromide mixtures, and is referred to in "The Art of Dispensing."]

## Paint for the Gums.

I declined to dispense the following prescription, for two reasons—first, because it seemed to me dangerous, death having ensued from merely rinsing the mouth with tr. aconiti; second, because it was written by an unauthorised practitioner, a dentist, and without any caution as to the mode of application:—

|                |    |    |    |    |     |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Tr. aconiti    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| Tr. iodi comp. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |

The gums to be painted with the tincture three times daily.

Was I justified in my refusal?

Faithfully yours,

SPES. (140/36.)

[The Pharmacy Act does not require medical prescriptions to be written by registered medical practitioners: the circumstances of each case must guide the dispenser, and in this instance we think that "Spes" was over-zealous, for the prescription is a common one, and there is little danger in using it.]

## Criticisms.

SIR,—*Re* acid. sulph. or dil. for quinine pills.—I think you are wrong in stating in yours of September 13 that the dilute is useless. I frequently use it in preference to fort. with very good results. Fort. is best if you can make sure of not being interrupted, but if you happen to be called away the mass is soon spoilt. Ol. olivæ v. lin. sapon. for suppositories. Ol. olivæ is unquestionably best if suppositories contain much powder, such as tannin, &c. You can knock off 2 dozen from a ½ doz. mould in much less time than with lin. sapon. Simply wipe the mould with a little soft paper after each lot; no washing required. Yours truly,

South Norwood, September 23.

HARDING REES.

140/44. *Assistant*.—It is quinine sulphate that is precipitated. See "The Art of Dispensing," which specially mentions such cases.

141/3. *Subscriber*.—Fol. sennæ Tinnev. is apparently what is meant.

Mr. H. Machon sends us the following notes:—

To Make Pil. Ferri Comp. (the old Ph. Preparation).

|                |    |    |    |    |      |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Pulv. myrrhu   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| Potas. carbon. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j.  |
| Theriac.       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j.  |
| M. ft. mass.   |    |    |    |    |      |

When required to be used, add 1 grain ferri sulph. to 4 grains of the mass.

## Pil. Terebinth.

Pil. terebinth. is best made by weighing the right proportion of pulv. resinæ, and moistening with ol. terebinth. rect. Divide in 4-grain pills.

## To Use Manna in Dispensing Mixtures.

Manna 3iv.

Cover it with water, and evaporate with a gentle heat, making the quantity to 3iv.

## To Prepare Lemon Juice in the Absence of the Lemons.

|                |    |    |    |                    |
|----------------|----|----|----|--------------------|
| Acid. citric.  | .. | .. | .. | 3ix. et grs. xxvj. |
| Aque destill.  | .. | .. | .. | 3xv.               |
| Sp. vin. rect. | .. | .. | .. | 3j.                |
| Ess. limonis   | .. | .. | .. | mij.               |

One ounce contains 36 grains citric acid, being the same strength as the average of lemon juice.

192/28. *Facta non Verba*.—Your prescription is:—

|                               |    | Grammes |
|-------------------------------|----|---------|
| Tinct. chinæ [cinchonæ] comp. | .. | 30      |
| Aq. dest.                     | .. | 100     |

A liqneur-glassful to be taken every three hours.

146/5. *Tigum*.—We should read the directions "Ft. ung. p. a. a."—an ointment to be applied to the affected part.

146/36. *Minim*.—We read your homœopathic prescription:—

|                              |    |    |      |
|------------------------------|----|----|------|
| Tinct. auri p[recipitati] 12 | .. | .. | xxx. |
| Aque                         | .. | .. | 3vj. |

Sumat. xii part. n. m. q.

It means, 20 minims of the twelfth dilution of tincture of precipitated gold in 6 oz. of water.

## LEGAL QUERIES.

192/18. *Subscriber*.—The new Act makes no difference in regard to dispensing by chemists and druggists in Ireland. It has always been illegal. If, as we understand, the chemist in the case you refer to dispenses only for a particular physician, we suppose he does it as the physician's assistant. In that case we should think he would not be interfered with. It is only a case of a doctor keeping an unqualified assistant. But if the chemist dispenses prescriptions for the public he will probably be prosecuted.

144/62. *Cortex*.—The sale of sulphur and chlorate of potash to boys, or of any substance to be "used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect," is an infringement of the Explosives Act. It is expressly provided that the sale of small quantities of such substances merely for chemical experiments is not prohibited, but such a mixture as the one named is dangerous to life in very small proportion, and would no doubt be regarded as coming within the provisions of the Act.

144/43. *An Old Subscriber* sells pills containing  $\frac{1}{40}$  grain of strychnine in each pill, with other ingredients. He sells 20 pills in a box for 1s. He asks whether he ought to label those boxes "Poison," and get his customers to sign the register on purchasing. This is one of those questions which cannot be answered satisfactorily. No one has ever yet defined what is a "preparation of strychnine." It does not necessarily follow that because pills contain a minute proportion of strychnine they are legally a preparation of strychnine. But we do not say these pills are not such. The labelling and registration of the sales (supposing advantage were not taken of the provision regarding medical prescriptions) would, we suppose, about settle the sales, and no doubt, if a child got hold of the box and swallowed all



the pills, censure and, perhaps, prosecution would follow. As there are no decisions on the point the question is one which we cannot definitely answer.

145/5. *F. K.*—The assumption of a fictitious name for business purposes is not necessarily illegal. We cannot explain the circumstances of the case you allude to; perhaps the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, would be glad of the information. It may be, of course, that the trader is benefiting by someone else's registration, which would be illegal.

143/63. *A. Tenant.*—We should think you are not liable to pay the interest, but circumstances not before us might be stated to a court, which might prove such liability. Your simplest course is to decline to pay, and let the landlord sue if he likes.

146/23. *Cognitio.*—Your inspector of weights and measures would be, we presume, under the control of your County Council. Half-pint always means 10 oz. It is illegal to give 8 oz. of anything as half a pint.

146/63. *A. H.*—A fine not exceeding 5*l.* may be imposed for the possession of weights for use in trade not verified. The inspector may seize and detain weights which are liable to forfeiture.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

*A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4*d.* each.*

*Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.*

132/56. *Germanicus.*—*Spiritus ophthalmicus Wiesbadensis*, or sp. ophth. Pagenstecher, is composed as follows:—

|                                   | Parts |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Spiritus melissæ</i> .. .. .   | 76    |
| „ <i>lavandulæ</i> .. .. .        | 20    |
| „ <i>camphor.</i> .. .. .         | 2½    |
| „ <i>nitricæ-ethericæ</i> .. .. . | 1½    |

The sp. *melissæ* is made by dissolving 20 drops each of ol. *melissæ* and ol. *limonis* in 1,000 grammes of S.V.R.; the spirit. *lavand.* is 15 drops of ol. *lavand.* opt. in 100 grammes of S.V.R. The lotion is applied to the brow.

125/34. *Subscriber.*—There is a formula in the DIARY which will guide you.

131/74. *Novice.*—We expect that the fermentation has started in the burnt sugar before it is added to the mixture, as there is no chemical change which is at all likely to occur with the other ingredients. Try a fresh sample of burnt sugar.

132/51. *C. W. B.*—(1) Kaolin is China clay. Spanish Clay is a white earth, sometimes called gesso, obtained from the Peninsula. It is used for plastering wines, its efficacy for this purpose depending upon the presence in it of a salt of barium. (2) The formula is intended, we understand, to give a 10-vol. preparation. It would be advisable, however, to check the strength by analysis, and moderate the product accordingly.

129/69. *Assistant.*—*Milk of Roses.*—The following is a good formula of the almond emulsion type:—

|                          | Oz. |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Blanched almonds .. .. . | 2   |
| Warm water .. .. .       | 8   |
| Emulsify and add—        |     |
| Chord soap .. .. .       | ½   |
| Spermaceti .. .. .       | ¼   |
| Almond oil .. .. .       | ½   |

The two latter ingredients should be heated together, then poured into a warm mortar, triturated with the soap, and the warm emulsion gradually incorporated with it. Then add the following solution:—

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Otto of rose .. .. .               | 8 drops  |
| Oil of bergamot .. .. .            | 1 drachm |
| Essence of musk .. .. .            | 15 drops |
| Simple tincture of benzoin .. .. . | 1 drachm |
| Rectified spirit .. .. .           | ½ oz.    |

132/31. *Peri (Southport).*—A proprietary preparation, consisting mainly of an alkaline iodate.

134/31. *Capsicum.*—*Poultry-powder.*—A formula for a preparation to increase laying and to improve the tone generally will be found in our issue of May 3, page 615.

132/16. *W. S.*—Inks are fully dealt with in the DIARY. The addition of gum arabic or sugar is all that is necessary to make copying-ink.

132/10. *Caryoph.*—*Shampoo-powder.*—Powdered borax, 6 drachms; dried carbonate of soda, 1 oz.; powdered quillaia, ½ oz.; perfume, a sufficiency. This makes a quart of liquid with boiling water. It should stand until cold.

132/1. *Rats.*—*Oil of Rhodium (fæctitious).*—Oil of copaiba, 3 drachms; oil of sandalwood, 1 drachm; sweet-almond oil, ½ oz.; otto of roses, 8 drops or more. Mix.

125/72. *Vaseline.*—We shall publish a book of the kind shortly, which has been specially written for chemists.

135/73. *W. E. E.*—The only book at all approaching what you want is Baily's "Physician's Pharmacopœia," which contains chapters on lozenges, pastilles, &c.

134/4. *Calamus.*—You are right in giving Dulcamara for Felon-wood.

135/65. *Wills.*—The dose of *Catarrhine* was mentioned in our issue of February 23, 1889, page 281—viz., a teaspoonful every hour for four hours; then a teaspoonful every three hours. It is intended for acute, not chronic, catarrh.

136/65. *Osprey.*—You might find Bracher's still suit your purpose, as it gives a good condensing surface. The worm of the still which you have must be very small, surely. Can you not increase the diameter of it?

136/83. *Pigmentum.*—*Honna* is used in aqueous decoction by Eastern women as a skin-pigment and hair-dye. For the latter purpose it gives a golden colour. For a special preparation we should think you would find a weak spirituous tincture most suitable—say, 1 in 10 with 2 parts of water, and 1 part of rectified spirit as the menstruum.

137/57. *June.*—The deposit would be oxalate of lime. A little alumina might also be thrown down in neutral solution; also lead from the action of the liquor potassæ on glass.

137/45. *Inquirer.*—Common salt and sal ammoniac, as well as ammonium nitrate, are used for freezing mixtures. Common salt is always used along with ice.



138/73. *Squire*.—There are, as yet, no addenda to the British Pharmacopœia, 1885. The last edition of Squire's "Companion" is up to date, and contains notes on all the articles of materia medica which the Pharmacopœia committee are now discussing.

137/47. *Quereus*.—Fly-marks can easily be removed from gold letters with weak ammonia water. A little methylated spirit added to it does no harm.

136/41. *T. E. H.*—The prize formula for **Eau de Cologne** was published in our issue of July 27, 1889, and, as we cannot now supply that issue, we reprint the formula:—

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Essence of bergamot .. ..      | 2 drachms |
| Essence of lemon .. ..         | 1 drachm  |
| Oil of neroli .. ..            | 20 drops  |
| „ origanum .. ..               | 6 „       |
| „ rosemary .. ..               | 20 „      |
| S.V.R., treble-distilled .. .. | 1 pint    |
| Orange-flower water .. ..      | 1 oz.     |

Practical formulæ for the other perfumes which you mention have appeared in this journal from time to time. For instance, heliotrope, March 15, 1890, page 347; opoponax, July 21, 1888, page 89; white rose, January 7, 1888, page 1.

136/40. *G. C.*—**Pix Mineralis** is asphalte; 2 to 5 grains in pill is the dose.

137/15. *Infex*.—There is no reliable method for removing tattoo-marks.

181/15. *H. A.*—You should let us know what formula you have used. It is possibly not at fault, and you may require simply a preservative.

182/39. *Xylen*.—We have published all the formulæ you want during the past year, either in the journal or the DIARY. Have you tried them? Please note our rule regarding repetitions.

139/9. *Hopeful*.—The formula does not provide anything like a perfect emulsion. See the criticism in "The Art of Dispensing," page 161. You will find an excellent formula in the DIARY, page 286.

138/27. *St. Thomas*.—You will get the odour right enough, but there will also be extractive and colouring matters. These you may not consider objectionable, and we do not think they are.

138/51. *T. B. (Dublin)*.—(1) **Tincture of Ginger** for aerated waters may be made from unbleached ginger; Jamaica root is best, but the African is much used. The root has to be reduced to coarse powder, and percolated with a menstruum consisting of rectified spirit, 3 parts, and water, 1 part; 10 oz. of the root are required to make 1 pint of the tincture. There is considerable loss of spirit if you have not proper appliances for recovering it. Tincture of capsicum for the same purpose may be made from 1 oz. of powdered capsicum and 20 oz. of the above spirituous menstruum by simple maceration. There is no book which will give you the exact information you want—indeed, we think that you will find it to your advantage to buy these preparations. (2) The soda combines with the acid; spirit is the best solvent of the acid, but water takes up as much of it as is generally required for preservative purposes.

140/23. *L. M. B.*—**Exalgine** is manufactured by Messrs. Brignonnet & Naville, La Plaine St. Denis, Département de la Seine, France. The makers are represented by Mr. B. Kühn, of 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., whose advertisement you will find in this journal.

140/30. *J. E.*—**Soda Crystals**.—Try Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), whose advertisements you will find in this journal.

143/24. *Carmen Sylva*.—The statutory fee for stamping a weighing-instrument of 1 lb. or under is 2d.; and for stamping one of over 1 lb. and under 14 lbs., 3d.

143/16. *M. J. N.*—**Adhesive Plaster on Wadding**.—The wadding used for this plaster must have both sides glazed, like the sample which you send. A plaster-spreading trough is required for it. This is a wedge-shaped box, into which the melted plaster is to be poured: the bottom part permits the plaster to flow out quickly or slowly, so that the thickness may be regulated as desired. Below this the wadding is pulled. An illustration of the trough will be found in our DIARY for 1887.

144/14. *Reddish*.—(1) See the list of books given in our Educational number. (2) As the tincture of cantharides is absolutely useless, and is the most likely thing to cause the spots, you should omit it.

144/8. *Semper Fidelis*.—Burnett's disinfecting fluid is a solution of chloride of zinc.

143/21. *Timon*.—The **Furniture Paste** is made of turpentine (12) and hard paraffin (4), with a little lard (1). The proportions given will be found suitable for average samples of paraffin. Melt the paraffin along with the lard, and pour into a pot containing the turpentine (the pot should be kept immersed in hot water), and stir constantly until the water is cold and the paste thick and smooth.

139/31. *S.*—You will find the information which you require regarding **Lubricating Oils** in Cameron's "Oils and Varnishes" (Churchill, 7s. 6d.).

139/50. *Sigma*.—Legally it is just as wrong to use spirit as salicylic acid for concentrated infusions if these are to be used when something else is demanded. The acid is not nearly so effectual as chloroform for preserving Inf. **Calumbæ Conc.** On this point see the papers and discussion in our issue of September 6.

139/58. *Aloe*.—If you commence **Medical Studies**, and are registered as a medical student any time before the new regulations come into force, you will only require to take the 45-months' curriculum. You need not necessarily proceed to the first professional examination. It is those who are registered as medical students on and after January 1, 1892, who will have to study five years.

139/41. *Diatom*.—Sulphate of sodium and hyposulphite of sodium can be melted in their own water of crystallisation by carefully heating. If you do not find either of these suitable for splitting up the diatomaceous earth, perhaps some microscopist (experienced in this department) amongst our readers may be able to give you some hints.

#### Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

144/17. Printers of envelopes for 1d. "glaze."

142/46. Maker of light hand-carts for carrying soda-water cases.

144/50. Dealer in tough, fibrous pumice-stone freed from sulphur.



# THE MODEL NORDLAND FISHING BOAT

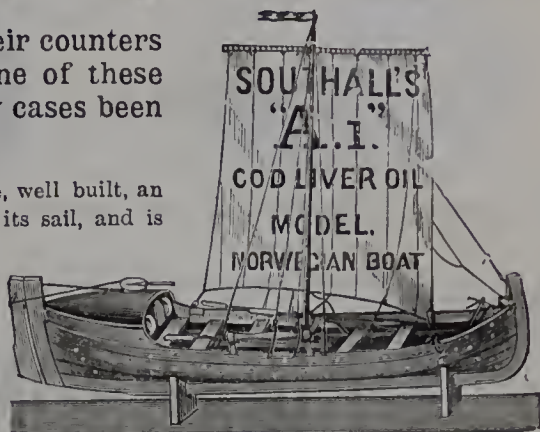
Those who wish to make a display of the Oil on their counters or in their windows are recommended to obtain one of these unique and beautiful models, which have in so many cases been found useful in increasing the sale of the Oil.

These Models, made specially for us in Norway, are very picturesque, well built, and behave admirably in water. Each boat possesses oars, in addition to its sail, and is complete in every respect. It is also fitted with a cabin on deck, as used by the fishermen in travelling from their homes to the fishing ground. They measure 28 inches from stem to stern, and 32 inches to top of mast.

The Boats are intended for the interior of shops and windows as an attraction and advertisement, and are only supplied to purchasers of the "A 1" Oil; the price fixed is very moderate—namely 10/- each.

For the convenience of Chemists, and to secure the "A 1" COD LIVER OIL being placed in the hands of the Public perfectly sweet, we have packed it in 8-oz. and 16-oz. green flint oval and flat bottles, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

The bottles are sent out either without labels of any kind, or with the blue trade mark labels over the cork, and are either plain or capsuled. The corks are of best quality, and the bottles are packed in boxes with divisions specially made for the purpose, which are charged, but full prices are allowed when returned in good condition. It will be obvious that by bottling from the original casks, which have not been opened since they left the factory in Norway, the Oil in these small bottles must be in the most perfect condition.



## PRICES FOR THE HOME TRADE ONLY.

| In Dispensing Bottles—containing 8 oz. fluid | By 6-doz. case. 12-doz. case. 24-doz. case. |      |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------|------------------|
|                                              | - - 6/3                                     | 6/   | 5/9 doz. to a/c. |
| " 16 oz. "                                   | By 3-doz. case. 6-doz. case. 12-doz. case.  |      |                  |
|                                              | - - 11/6                                    | 11/3 | 11/ "            |

CARRIAGE FREE.

N.B.—If less than these quantities are ordered, carriage must be paid by the Customer, unless the order is made up to the value of £5 with drugs.

**SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.**

## The BEST and CHEAPEST BEVERAGE

IN EXISTENCE IS

# VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

RICH YET DIGESTIBLE

STIMULATING YET SUSTAINING

SAVING WHAT OTHER PROCESSES WASTE

DEVELOPING THE

DELICIOUS FLAVOUR & AROMA

AND FORMING A

# DRINK FOR A PRINCE

AT LESS THAN A FARTHING A CUP.



CRESCENT



BRAND.

# BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

## ANALYSIS.

|                        |     |     |     |     |       |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Bicarbonate of Soda    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97.20 |
| Mono Carbonate of Soda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.90  |
| Sulphate of Soda       | ... | ... | ... | ... | trace |
| Chloride of Sodium     | ... | ... | ... | ... | .035  |
| Moisture               | ... | ... | ... | ... | .82   |
| Insoluble              | ... | ... | ... | ... | nil   |

# PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES,

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,  
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

# SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

# BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process  
(Solvay's & Mond's Patents),*

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.



Branch House: HOPKIN &amp; WILLIAMS, 16 CROSS ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.



Established  
1798



# Howards & Sons

## QUININE, CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

Acetates of Soda & Potash.  
Acids, pure.  
Æthers, pure & methylated.  
Antimony preparations.  
Benzoic Acid & Benzoates.  
Bicarbonate of Potash.  
Bicarbonate of Soda (Howards').  
Bismuth preparations.  
Borax & Boracic Acid.  
Bromides of the Alkalies.  
Caffeine.  
Caffeine Citrate, P.B.  
Camphor Bells, Blocks, & Flowers.  
Citrate of Iron & Quinine, P.B.

Citric Acid & Citrates.  
Cocaine and its Salts.  
Corrosive Sublimate.  
Ext. Cinch. Liq. P.B., & H. & S.  
Ext. Cocæ Liq. P.B.  
Iodides of the Alkalies.  
Iodoform.  
Liq. Bismuthi et Am. Citratis.  
Magnesia.  
Mercurials, Calomel, &c., &c.  
Rochelle Salt & Pulv. Seidlitz.  
Spirit preparations.  
Terebene.  
Urethane. &c., &c.

AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

# Stratford, Essex.



*Detailed Price Lists on application.*



## 40



**R. W. GREEFF & CO.**

AGENTS FOR

**RIEDEL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES****SULFONAL**

(RIEDEL).

This Preparation has the great advantage over other brands of being absolutely pure, melting at 258° F. Further, it is notably more bulky than other makes, and is therefore more easily and quickly dissolved and absorbed than compact and hard crystals.

**PHENACETIN**

(RIEDEL).

Has a melting point of 275° F., which is the most important proof of its purity; there being several impure preparations in commerce.

**THIOL**

(RIEDEL).

A substitute for Ichthyol, is COMPLETELY INODOROUS, readily Soluble in Water, and may be mixed with Ointment in any proportion.

**DR. HENRY BYK'S PURE CHEMICALS.****ACID. BENZOIC. E TOLUOLO.**

Almost odourless.

**ACID. BENZOIC. E RESINA.**

Guaranteed to be sublimed from and retaining the fragrance of Gm. Benjamin.

**ACID. GALLIC. CRYST. CHEM. PURE**

Perfectly white needles.

**ACID. PYROGALLIC BISUBLIMED.**

Professor Dr. Vogel says:—" . . . light snowy white and carefully prepared article—DISSOLVING COMPLETELY and quickly in water or alcohol."

Professor Dr. J. M. Eder says:—"Dr. Byk's Pyrogallie Acid is exceedingly light and bulky . . . as good an Acid as can be produced."

This is the lightest, and consequently purest Pyro in the trade.

**ACID. TANNIC.**

Purest quality, powdered and granulated. Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free from resinous and colouring matter. For medicine and finest work in art.

**ACID. TANNIC LEVISSIMA PUREST**

Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free from resinous and colouring matter. Used for similar purposes as the chemically pure powder.

**AMMONIUM BROMIDE.****CHLORALHYDRATE.****COFFEINE, PUREST,** AND ALL COMPOUNDS.**FERR. LACTIC. POWDER.****GOLD CHLORIDE.****HYDROQUINONE.****DR. BYK'S PERMANENT HYDRO-****QUINONE.**

Light yellow crystals. Insensible to moist air and light.

**ODOFORM CRYSTALS.****POTASH BROMIDE CRYST.****POTASH IODIDE CRYST.****POTASH PERMANGANATE CRYST.****RENNET POWDER.****SODIUM BROMIDE.****SODIUM BENZOATE.****SODIUM IODIDE.**

R. W. GREEFF & CO. are also Manufacturers' Agents for the following Specialities:—

**IRON REDUCED BY HYDROGEN.****ACETANILID.****ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL & P.B.****ACETONE, PURE, 98°****GLYCERINE, 1,260 d.d., &c.**

(BEST GERMAN BRANDS).

**CASTOR OIL (FRENCH).****MAGNESIA, CARB. AND CALC.****SODA HYPOSULPHITE.****SUGAR OF MILK.****ANILINE COLOURS**

(CELEBRATED BERLIN BRANDS).

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE HERBALISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
UPWARDS OF A CENTURY AND A HALF.

Prize Medals were Awarded to us at the Great International Exhibitions 1851 and 1862 for THE GENERAL  
EXCELLENCE OF OUR GOODS.

# BUTLER, McCULLOCH & CO.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON,  
WHOLESALE & EXPORT HERBALISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL KINDS OF HERBS, CULINARY AND MEDICINAL.  
Barks, Roots, and Seeds packed to suit the Colonial and Foreign Markets.  
Samples and Special Quotations to Merchants and Shippers.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

**"CROWN & THISTLE" BRAND.**

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"ANTIQUITY LONDON."



Fig. 1.

## TRUSSES.



Fig. 2.

**H. M. COLWELL'S TRUSS WORKS,**

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**REDUCED PRICE LIST NOW READY.**

Mailed Free with Samples to any address.

**MAKERS OF THE NEW COLONIAL TRUSS, PROTECTED UNDER THE PATENT ACT.**

Wholesale and Export Buyers only.

Established 55 years.

## PURE CARBONATE OF LITHIA.

and all other Lithia Salts.

### MERCURIALS

Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Oxides, &c.

### IODOFORM

Chloral, Terpene, Osmic Acid, Tannin, Tartar Emetic

**LIQUID CHLORIDE OF METHYL**, for the treatment  
of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

**GRAND PRIX, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

Wholesale from **FUERST BROS.**, 17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C.

Sole Agents for **BILLAULT**, Rue Sorbonne, PARIS.

N.B.—Stock of the above kept in London.

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### OINTMENT.

None genuine with-  
out bearing the regis-  
tered trade mark.

SOLD IN 7½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. POTS.

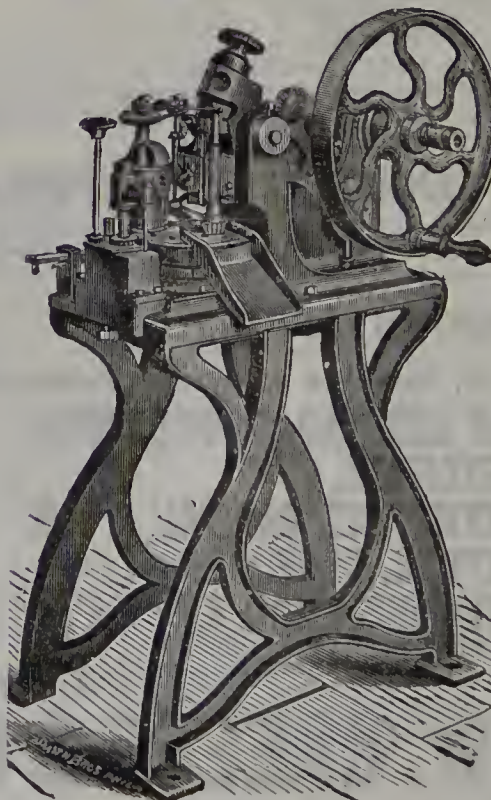
Sole Proprietress—**Mrs. E. FILCE.**

(To be had of Chemists & Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.)

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## McFERRAN'S COMPRESSED TABLET MACHINES,

Of various Sizes and Prices.



Nos. 0, 1, 2, FOR POWER.  
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS—  
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Or **J. HOLROYD & CO. (LIM.), MANCHESTER**, Sole Licensees for the  
Sale and Manufacture of these Machines in Great Britain.

Telegrams, "Fuerst," London.

TRADE



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# WYLEYS & CO.

## MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

AND

## DRUG GRINDERS.

WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, AND DRUG MILLS,  
**COVENTRY.**

### COMPOUND SULPHUR PELLETS

ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF

**SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.**

One Pound contains 1,000 Pellets.

A Pound of ordinary Sulphur Lozenges will only give 460.

*Each Pellet contains Five Grains of Pure Sulphur and One Grain of Cream of Tartar.*

PRICE, in bulk, 2/6 per lb.; or put up in metallic boxes (20 pellets in each), with descriptive labels, 2/- per dozen.

The above may also be had sweetened with Saccharine at 3/- per lb.

### GASTRIC ANTACID PELLETS,

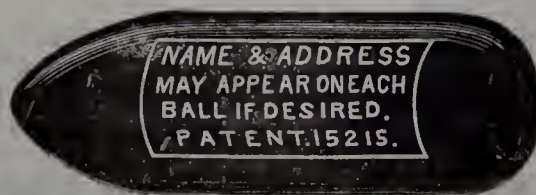
ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF

**SIR WILLIAM ROBERTS.**

PRICE, in bulk, 2/6 per lb.; or put up in metallic boxes (20 pellets in each), with descriptive labels, 2/- per dozen.

### THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED.)



"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, October 27, 1888.

|                         |     |     |     |            |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| No. 4.—Alterative Balls | ... | ... | 24/ | per gross. |
| " 5.—Astringent Balls   | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
| " 12.—Condition Balls   | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
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| " 7.—Cough Balls        | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
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| " 17.—Cough Balls       | ... | ... | 27/ | "          |
| " 8.—Diuretic Balls     | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
| " 9.—Fever Balls...     | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
| " 1.—Physic Balls       | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
| " 2.—Physic Balls       | ... | ... | 30/ | "          |
| " 3.—Physic Balls       | ... | ... | 36/ | "          |
| " 18.—Physic Balls      | ... | ... | 42/ | "          |
| " 19.—Physic Balls      | ... | ... | 48/ | "          |
| " 15.—Stimulating Balls | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
| " 10.—Tonic Balls...    | ... | ... | 24/ | "          |
| " 11.—Tonic Balls...    | ... | ... | 20/ | "          |
| " 13.—Worm Balls        | ... | ... | 30/ | "          |
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#### PRIVATE FORMULÆ.

WYLEYS & CO. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes.





# SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

As Prepared by the Discoverer, SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

**FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.**

*In Summer time, and in warm climates, it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally.*

It is the only known Drug which cures that most unpleasant of all maladies, viz., a HEADACHE. In cases of Gout and Indigestion it is indispensable.

**AND IN THE NURSERY IT IS INVALUABLE. SPOKEN OF MOST HIGHLY BY ALL THE PROFESSION.**

Sold by all respectable Chemists, in Large sized Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly Double the Quantity usually sold at that price), at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each. Also in Winchester Quarts for Dispensary and Hospital use.

**CAUTION.**—Observe the SIGNATURE of the Inventor on EVERY LABEL.

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All purchasers of HOMOEOPATHIC Medicines and Preparations, before ordering elsewhere, should write to

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Special Line—The "ACME" AGENT'S CASE. Is made in Mahogany, Walnut, Ebony, or Oak, to correspond with Shop Fittings, and is the most unique and attractive Show Case extant. £3 3s. net. Retail value of contents, £9. No charge for Case.

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PATENT No. 4623. 28 SEPT. 1882.

From information which has been conveyed to him, Dr. Warlomont has reason to believe that Animal Vaccine prepared on the Continent in accordance with the invention the subject of this patent is being imported into this country. CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS—whether Wholesale or Retail—and the MEDICAL PROFESSION generally, are respectfully informed that any importation, sale, or use of such Vaccine would constitute an infringement of Dr. Warlomont's patent rights. The only guarantee of Dr. Warlomont's Vaccine is the Label and Trade Mark of the Association for the supply of Pure Vaccine.

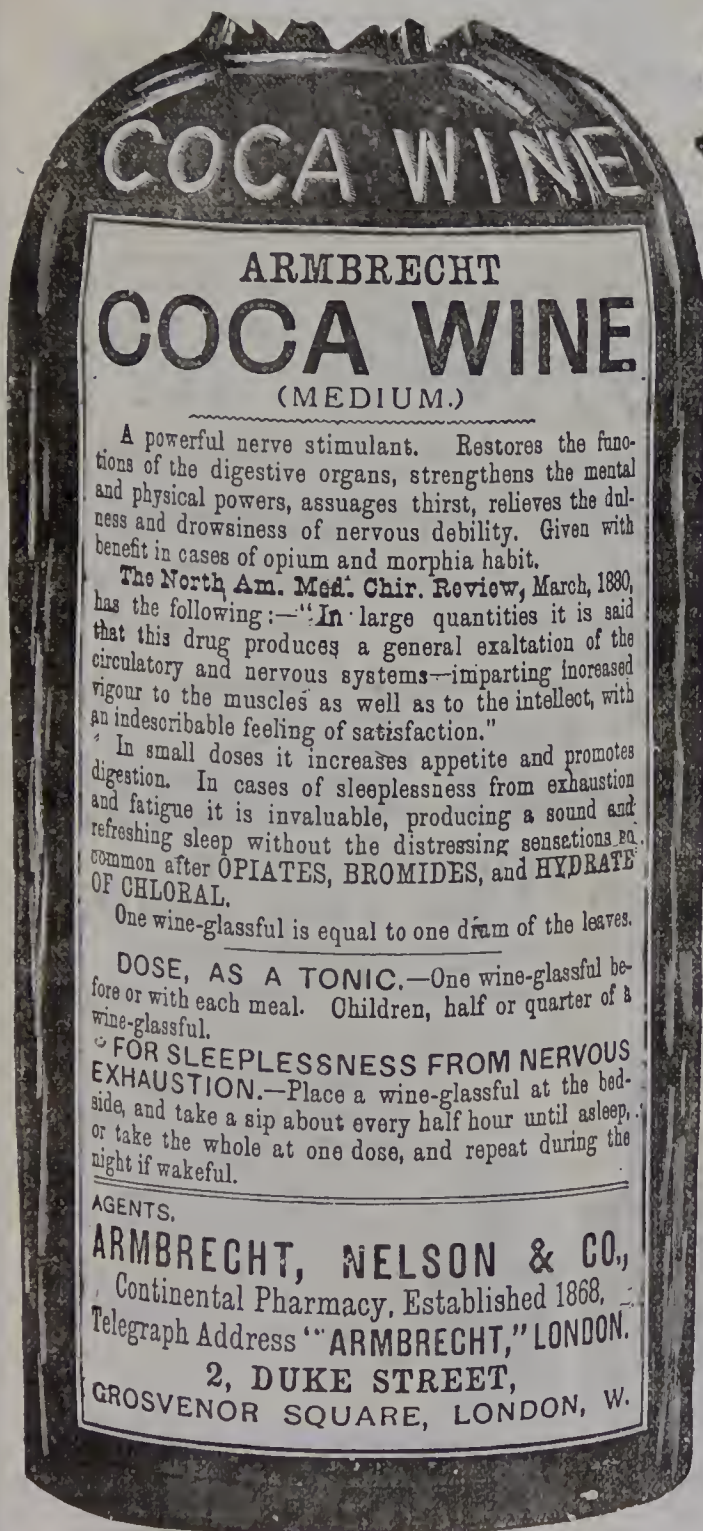
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"Several preparations of Coca Wine have been placed before the public, but we unhesitatingly accord to the above the first place. Their Coca Wine is more suited to the English palate than some of the continental preparations, which are too sweet to be palatable, and which destroy their otherwise tonic and invigorating qualities by deranging the digestive system or creating nausea. The value of Coca Wine in conditions of debility is too well recognised to require comment, and we need do no more than say that after a very careful trial of Messrs. ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.'s Wine we can speak most highly of it as a sound and invigorating tonic, and can recommend it most unhesitatingly."—*Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology.*

## COCA WINE EXTRACT.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COCA WINE,

Or for making Coca Wine by adding five drops (or more) to Wine.

## COCA LOZENGES.

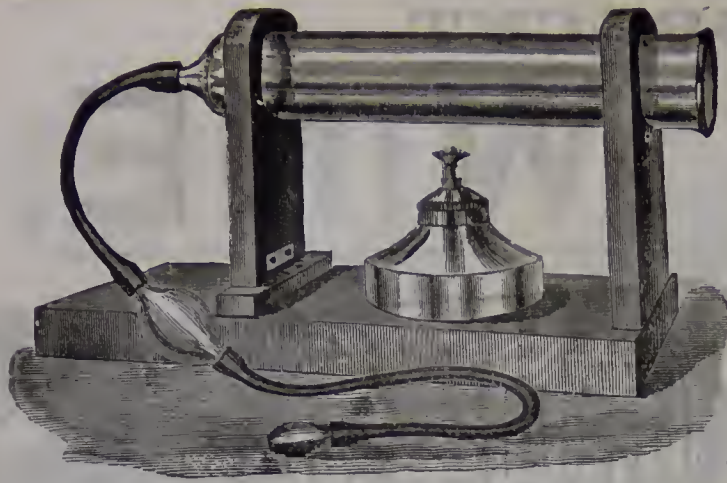
[This Illustration represents the  
EXACT SIZE  
of the 4s. 6d. Bottle.]

Very liberal discount and nice Show  
Cards to the Trade.

**ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.**

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## MAXWELL'S CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

The simplest Apparatus yet introduced to the profession.  
Requires no strong caustic or acid liquids.  
Fumes are invariably neutral.

To be had of all Chemists and Sundriesmen, and of the Proprietors—

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PATENT.

All  
Wholesale  
Houses.

# PETER MÖLLER'S

43  
SNOW HILL,  
E.C.

LONDON, CHRISTIANIA, STAMSUND, AND SYLTEFJORD.

## AROMATIC TINCTURE OF IRON 'ATHENSTAEDT.'

- (1) Contains a constant percentage of 0.2 % Metallic Iron.
- (2) Is most agreeable to take, and free from the inky flavour common to other Iron Tonics.

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SAMPLES AND PAMPHLETS FROM THE SOLE AGENT:—

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## H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,  
10/6, 21/-

Egg Yulep, 2/-, 4/-.  
CONCENTRATED

Egg Yulep, 2/6,  
5/-, 10/6.

Golden Fluid,  
10/6, 21/-.

EUXURON,  
1/6.  
&c.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-  
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Astringent and Tonic  
Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica  
Hair Wash, 3/6,  
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Arnica Wash  
3/6, 5/-,  
10/6.  
&c.

**EUCHRISMA.**  
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable  
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,  
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

**EAU RACINE.**  
For renewing the original colour of Grey Hair;  
superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly  
simple in its Components. Price 5/-.

An elegant Preparation for  
the Hair and Beard.  
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

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(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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## HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS.

### STRENGTHENING WASH FOR THE HAIR.

A perfumed Wash of real efficacy, with artistic label,  
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|           |     |          |      |     |          |     |       |
|-----------|-----|----------|------|-----|----------|-----|-------|
| 6d., 4/-  | ... | 3 dozen, | 3/10 | ... | 6 dozen, | 3/9 | dozen |
| 1 -, 7/6  | ... | 3        | 7/3  | ... | 6        | 7/- | dozen |
| 1/6, 10/- | ... | 3        | 9/9  | ... | 6        | 9/6 | dozen |



1/-



6d

**SWEET-SMELLING  
ROSEMARY HAIR WASH,**  
With fancy label and Chemist's own  
name and address, at above prices.

### HAIR DYE.

Two bottles in a case, with Chemist's  
own name and address.

1/6 size, 12/- doz.

### INSECT POWDER. NEW PATTERN.

ENAMELLED TINS, ROTARY TOPS

1/- size, 6/6; 12 doz., 6/-.  
6d. size, 3/9; 12 doz., 3/6.

We have, whilst retaining the old  
design of Savars' in frosted tins,  
brought out a new pattern entirely,  
under the name of Hawley.  
The tins, with rotary top, are enamelled,  
and bear a scientifically-accurate re-  
presentation of the *Pyrethrum cin-  
erariifolium*. They are in two sizes.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB

60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON.

LIVERPOOL:

MONTREAL:

EVANS, SONS & CO.

EVANS AND SONS (LIM.)



# LIQ. KAVA KAVA CO.

(POTTER & CLARKE'S),

A fluid extract of Kava Kava, Hydrastis, Uva Ursi, &c., for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, and affections of the Urinary Organs.

We have confidence in recommending the above preparation to the notice of our friends as a substitute for Copaibæ Compounds. It is devoid of nauseousness and almost without smell; it does not derange the stomach, but, on the contrary, *has a beneficial action upon the whole system, increasing the appetite and strengthening the digestive organs.* In its action the discharge of gonorrhœa is augmented previous to its cessation, but in most cases, where the usual dietary regulations are carried out, the Liq. Kava Kava Co. may be relied upon to effect a cure in from 8 to 12 days.

In troublesome cases the following injection is recommended: Zinci Chlor. 2 gr. in 3 oz. of water used every 4 to 6 hours. Care should be taken to wash out the urethra with water before giving an injection so that the diseased surface may be fully exposed to the action of the remedy.

In painful micturition and acute vaginitis it is of undoubted efficacy, allaying inflammation and pain, and suppressing catarrh of the urethral mucous membrane when present.

**DOSE— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms in water every 3 or 4 hours.**

*The following are a few of the Testimonials to the value of this Preparation we are continually receiving. We shall be pleased to pay carriage on sample orders.*

"I have been using your Liq. Kava Kava Co. for some time, and it has given me great satisfaction. In some cases I have found it superior to Liq. Copaibæ Co., and have no doubt that when it becomes generally known it will have a good sale."

"I have found your Liq. Kava Kava Co. a very efficient preparation for the purpose it is recommended. It fails less frequently than any other preparation I have used."

"I have great pleasure in saying that your Liq. Kava Kava Co. gives every satisfaction. My patients ask for the same medicine as before."

"Can testify to the efficacy of Liq. Kava Kava Co. in the treatment of Gonorrhœa. It thoroughly cleanses the urethra, reduces the inflammation, and does not disagree with the stomach."

Friends abroad may obtain it through any of the Export Houses.

**Price 4/6 per lb.      W. Qt. 4/3 per lb.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

## POTTER & CLARKE

WHOLESALE & EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS, [2]

5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.



# LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles. Quotations on Application

## DEALERS IN PURE CHEMICALS

For Medicinal, Photographic, and Commercial purposes.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

Special Agents for Sicilian Sublimed Sulphur in 2-cwt. bags, and Rolled Sulphur in 3-cwt. casks. Most Favourable Quotations can be given on application.

# SALICYLIC ACID

## PHYSIOLOGICALLY PURE.

MANUFACTURED BY

DR. F. VON HEYDEN'S NACHFOLGER, DRESDEN.

For Samples and Prices apply to

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# FRANK WOOD

(From W. WOOD & SON, MANCHESTER),

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|                                |               |                                  |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Single Trusses ... ..          | 15/- per doz. | Elastic Gum Catheters (Best) ... | 9/- per doz. |
| Double " ... ..                | 30/- "        | Catheters à Boule ... ..         | 15/- "       |
| Watch-spring Pessaries ... ..  | 17/- "        | Indiarubber Catheters ... ..     | 15/- "       |
| Vulcanite Ring " ... ..        | 11/- "        | Cotton Suspenders ... ..         | 10/- "       |
| Hodge's Vulcanite " ... ..     | 9/- "         | Cotton Elastic Stockings ... ..  | 2/9 each.    |
| " Indiarubber Pessaries ... .. | 11/- "        | Silk " " ... ..                  | 3/9 "        |
| Zwanke's Vulcanite " ... ..    | 2/9 each.     | Clinical Thermometers ... ..     | 2/4 "        |
| Elastic Gum Catheters ... ..   | 7/- per doz.  |                                  |              |

THESE PRICES ARE FOR CASH WITH ORDER, POSTAGE EXTRA.

## EADE'S

CELEBRATED

## GOUT

AND RHEUMATIC

## PILLS.

THE SAFEST and MOST  
EFFECTUAL CURE for

Gout,  
Rheumatism,  
Rheumatic Gout,  
Lumbago,  
Pains in the Head  
Face, and Limbs, &c.

They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet, and in no case can their effect be injurious.

Prepared only by GEORGE EADE,  
72 Goswell Road, London, and sold by  
all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1d.; three  
in one, 2s. 9d.

**WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.**  
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,  
111 OXFORD STREET,  
LONDON, W.  
Specially Useful in Hot  
and Invigorating  
Climates.  
PLEASANT, REFRESHING,  
AND INVIGORATING.  
CURES  
ALL  
BLOOD DISEASES.



# CHRISTIA & FIBRINE CHRISTIA.

Substitutes for Guttapercha Tissue and Oil Silk, over which they possess many advantages.

Great improvements have recently been made both in the process of manufacture of Christia and in the material itself, and we are consequently enabled to deliver a superior quality at a materially reduced price. Chemists will find in Christia an article far superior to Oil Silk, and much cheaper. It will keep perfect in all variations of temperature, not becoming in the least sticky or tacky when subjected to tropical heat, or if kept in a damp drawer or cupboard.

**FIBRINE CHRISTIA** is a pure silk basis, treated in the same way as ordinary Christia, possessing the same advantages with the addition that it is much lighter and stronger. A single experiment with this will at once demonstrate its superiority over Oil Silk and Guttæ, and we feel sure it has only to be tried to be adopted. The prices of these, as will be seen below, are lower than Oil Silk.

The pieces run about 30 yards in length, and these can be supplied as follows:—

|                                          |  |  |  |     |     |                 |                               |
|------------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Christia, 36 to 40 inches wide           |  |  |  | ... | ... | ...             | 1s. 0d. per yard.             |
| Fibrine Christia, No. 1, 31½ inches wide |  |  |  | ... | ... | Pure Grey Silk. | Pure Silk Dyed Green.         |
|                                          |  |  |  | ... | ... | 1s. 6d.         | Same quality 1s. 7d per yard. |
| " " " 2, "                               |  |  |  | ... | ... | 1s. 7d.         | " 1s. 7½d. "                  |
| " " " 3, "                               |  |  |  | ... | ... | 1s. 7½d.        | " 1s. 10d. "                  |
| " " " 4, 47½ "                           |  |  |  | ... | ... | 3s. 2d.         | " 3s. 3d. "                   |
| " " " 5, "                               |  |  |  | ... | ... | 3s. 4d.         | " 3s. 5d. "                   |

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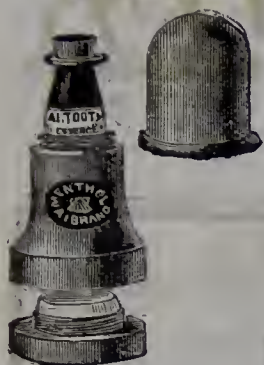
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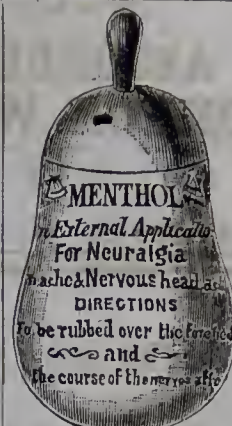
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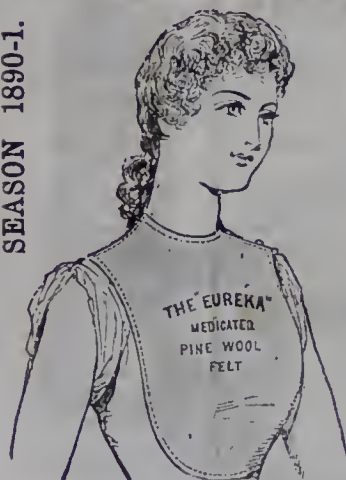
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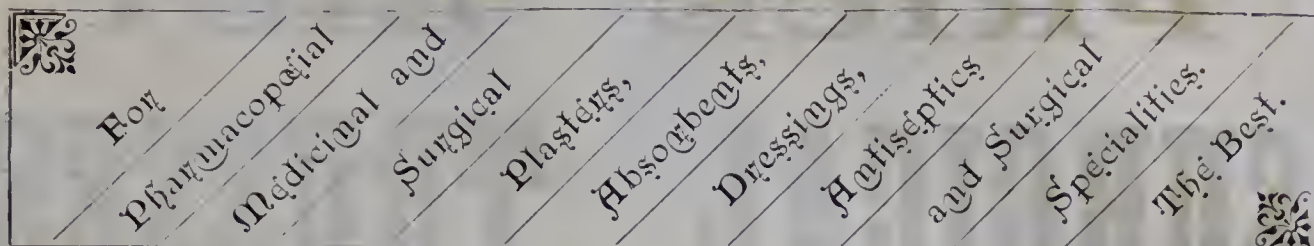
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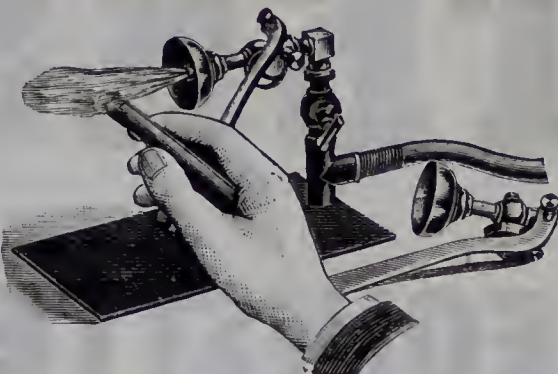
Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stopped

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

[1]

**HAWES' PATENT  
SELF-ACTING SEALING JET**

Adapted by The Apothecaries Hall, and  
leading Chemists, Stationers, and  
Tobaccoists.  
Great saving in Gas and Labour.



QUITE NEW.

**SINCLAIR, TWEEDIE & CO.,** 13 ELDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**GARDNER'S  
PATENT COMBINED  
'RAPID' SIFTER & MIXER,**



Reduces lumpy powders, sifts and mixes faster, and makes a more perfect blend than any Machine in the Market.

Send for full particulars to

**WM. GARDNER,**  
ENGINEER, & CO.,  
**GLOUCESTER.**

FOR HAND OR POWER.

Capacities, from 15 to 300 lbs. at one mixing.

**STOKES' PATENT CHECK TILL SYSTEM.**

A SOUND INVESTMENT.



Each Till has only to display 2d. per week deficiency to return 15 per cent. on outlay.

**30,000**

Sales Checked for  
**3 SHILLINGS.**

Terms and full particulars on application.

**G. R. STOKES & CO., Limited, Hanley, STAFF.**

**DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS**

**GREAT SAVING** in the purchase of the above by taking not less than 6 gross of assorted sizes:—

|                               | Per Gross. |              | Per Gross. |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 3 & 4 oz., Plain or Graduated | 7/6        | 1-oz. Phials | 3/6        |
| 6 & 8 oz. "                   | 8/6        | 1-oz. "      | 3/9        |
| 12-oz. "                      | 12/-       | 1 1/2-oz. "  | 4/3        |
|                               |            | 2-oz. "      | 5/3        |

Country packages, 1/ each, allowed for if returned. All other sizes and kinds equally low.

**I. ISAACS & CO.**

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

25 Francis St, Tottenham Court Road  
153 Upper Thames Street **LONDON.**

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.



# WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

## WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

### BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

### HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

#### TOOGOOD'S

#### IMPROVED PATENT

## EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

| ORDINARY THICKNESS—  |               |               |                |      |                |     |      |     |     |              |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1 dr.                | 2 dr.         | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$  | 1    | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 2   | 3    | 4   | 6   | ounces.      |
| 1/6                  | 1/6           | 1/6           | 1/8            | 1/10 | 2/             | 2/3 | 2/10 | 3/6 | 4/6 | 5/6 per doz. |
| THIN FOR DISPENSING— |               |               |                |      |                |     |      |     |     |              |
| $\frac{1}{2}$        | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1             | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 2    | 3              | 4   | 6    | 8   |     | ounces.      |
| 1/7                  | 1/9           | 2/            | 2/2            | 2/5  | 3/             | 4/  | 5/   | 6/  |     | per doz.     |

# THE LACTOTHERME

## (REGISTERED TRADE MARK) OR

## INFANTS' PORTABLE MILK STOVE,

*Patented in England and Abroad.*

### ADVANTAGES.

The Lactotherme heats milk exactly to the proper temperature at which it should be given to Infants, viz., 98 degrees Fahrenheit, this being the temperature of the milk from the mother's breast.

The Lactotherme does not cause the milk to turn sour.

The Lactotherme greatly benefits the health of Infants, as by giving food at a proper temperature, Colic, Diarrhoea, and Convulsions are guarded against.

The Lactotherme is portable, and may be as effectively used in a Railway Carriage as in the Nursery.

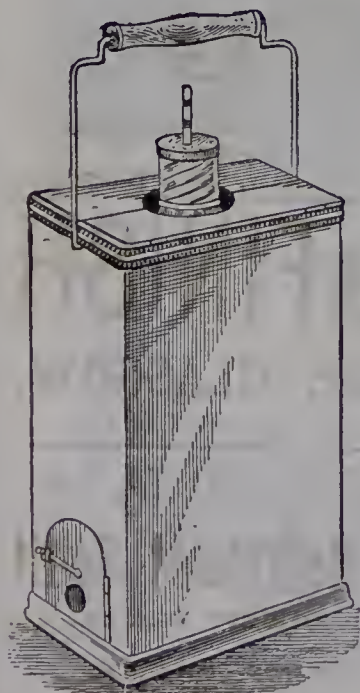
The Lactotherme will be also found a boon to Invalids for keeping warm Beef Tea, &c., during the night.

The Lactotherme is safe, cleanly, and effective, and burns without smell.

### WHOLESALE PRICES.

No. 1. Japanned Iron, 6/- each. No. 2. Polished Brass, 8/6 each.  
No. 3. Nickel Plated, 10/- each.

Each Apparatus is furnished complete with Thermometer, Box of Prepared Carbon, Box of Wicks, and Float.



**TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,**  
51/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.



# SANITARY FLUID

## "CRESOL" DISINFECTANT

Forms a most agreeable perfect milky-white emulsion in water mixed in the proportion of 1 part to 100 of water.

**IMPORTANT TO LARGE BUYERS.**—Having put up improved plant for the manufacture of this Disinfecting Fluid, we can offer at prices considerably below figures ever before quoted. Packed in 40-gallon casks, and in drums and cans. *Write for Quotations.*

**HAMILTON & CO., Ltd., Wandsworth, LONDON.**

# BEESWAX.

### W. H. B. PURE REFINED.

In 2-lb. cakes, in cases of about 130 lbs.

" 1 " " " 130 "

" 1/2 " " " 110 "

" 1/4 " " " 110 "

" oz. cakes in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs.

### W. H. B. PURE WHITE.

In round cakes in 2-lb. parcels, or in oblong cakes, loose } in cases of 54 lbs.  
In oz. cakes in 2-lb. parcels } and 56 lbs.  
Plain blocks of 7 1/2 lbs. in cases of 250 lbs.

### WHITE WAX.

Plain round cakes in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 72 lbs.

The purity of these goods is certified by the following eminent chemists: S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston; J. W. Taylor, Associate of the Society of Public Analysts of Eng., Montreal, P. Q.; Edward Davies, F.O.S. and T. I. O. and C., Royal Institution, LIVERPOOL, Eng.; Bernard Dyer, D.Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, 17 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.; Wm. T. Wenzel, Analyst and Assayer, San Francisco, Cal., and may be obtained of any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the Northern and Midland Counties.

We will deliver our goods in 5-cwt. lots ex quay, in any city which is the Terminus of a Steamship Line throughout the Kingdom, without trouble or expense to the Buyer.

Our Goods may be obtained in single Case lots from any of the Leading Wholesale Druggists in the Northern and Midland Counties, and of

**W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.**

Cable Address: Office and Warehouse—36 CENTRAL WHARF. ["Bowdlear Boston."]

No BATH ROOM or CARRIAGE is fully Equipped without **RANKIN'S CORK MATS.**

## RANKIN'S CORK MATS

Warm, Soft, and Dry, Easily Washed, Clean, and Durable.

**BATHERS!** Step from the Bath on to Rankin's Cork Mats. They Prevent Chills in Bathing, and keep the feet warm and comfortable.

Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces them to be very useful, and Lord SALISBURY and many of the Nobility and Gentry now use and appreciate them. They prevent cold feet in Driving, in Church, in the Counting-house, in Stone-floored Apartments. Used by Housemaids for kneeling on. Numerous testimonials to their usefulness in a great variety of ways. Sizes: 1 ft. square to 20 x 45 in. Prices: 3/, 5/, 7/8, and 10/6 each. Special Mats up to 21/ each.

**CAUTION.**—Each Genuine Mat branded "Rankin's Cork Mat."

Wholesale terms on application to

**WM. RANKIN & SONS, Cork Importers, GLASGOW & LISBON.**



W. RANKIN & SONS, Sole Importers GLASGOW & LISBON.

OF All leading Chemists & Furnishing Houses

**A REAL COMFORT.**

Wholesale Chemists' Agents: S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

# METHYLATED SPIRIT & FINISH

Supplied of the best quality in wholesale quantities by

**J. & W. HARVEY & CO., Distillers, Yoker, GLASGOW.**

LONDON AGENTS—JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 23 BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

**JAMES BURROUGH,**

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

**and Methylated Spirit**

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.



# WALKER, TROKE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,  
82 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE MAKERS OF

GABRIEL & TROKE'S  
GELATINE  
CAPSULED  
HORSEBALLS.



ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE.  
EASY IN ADMINISTRATION.  
EFFICIENT IN ACTION.

Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, and Worm Balls.

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

## WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR  
LAMENESS IN HORSES.

Agents Wanted in every Town. Handbills, with Name and Address, supplied gratis  
**50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.**

SOLE MAKER & PROPRIETOR, J. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORKS.  
TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

## "THE SCENT of the LILIES" & "THE SCENT of the HAYFIELDS."

(Registered 87090.)

(Registered 87092.)



THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!

In 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz.  
bottles to retail at 2/-,  
3/6, 6/6, 12/- and 21/-  
each.

Artistic Advertisements given with each  
first order.



ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE OR DIRECT FROM

**G. VOGT & CO.,** 19 Laurence Pountney Lane, LONDON, E.C.  
TELEGRAMS—"ALSACE, LONDON."

## THE "LONDON" TOBACCO JUICE.

Trade Mark.



The Golden Fleece.

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS FREE OF DUTY.

No. 1 contains 42 ozs. to the Gallon.

No. 2 contains 24 ozs. to the Gallon.

We confidently recommend No. 1 as being the Best and Cheapest Article in the Market.

Also **TOBACCO POWDER (DUTY FREE).**

WHOLESALE FROM THE MANUFACTURERS—

**CORRY, SOPER, FOWLER & CO.,** Ltd., 18 Finsbury St., E.C., & Shad Thames, London, S E.

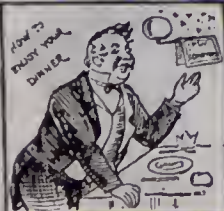
PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

"Catch more Flies in a day, than the old fashioned papers do in a week."

## THE "FLY CEMETERY"

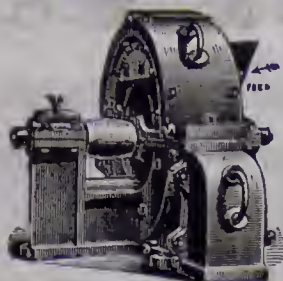
Free from Poison. Annual sale millions. Liberal Terms.

Manufacturers, **TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT,** Reading.





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*Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.*

**NEARLY 1,600 IN USE**  
In all parts of the World.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable  
Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

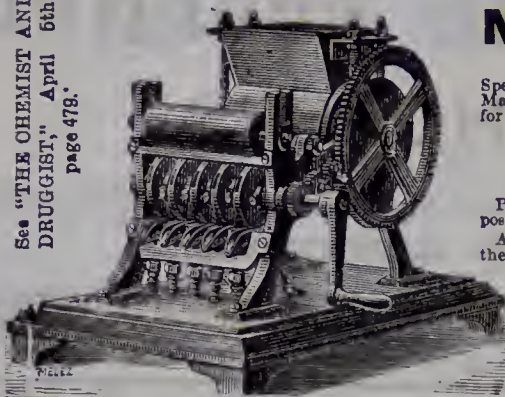
Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS ... .. "MILLING LONDON."

J. HARRISON CARTER, 82 Mark Lane, LONDON, and 3 Rue du Louvre, PARIS.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
**MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS**

See "THE CHEMIST AND  
DRUGGIST," April 6th,  
page 478.



**N. PALAU & CO., 43 Avenue du Maine, PARIS.**

Special Mills or Laboratories, Mortar-mills, Sifting-machines, and Grinding-machines. Pill-making  
Machines, Silvering-machines, Coating-machines, Pill-printing Machines. Sugar-coating Pans. Machines  
for preparing and for cutting Pill-masses. Machines for manufacturing Lozenges. Machines for making  
Pearls and Gelatinous Capsules. Laboratory Presses, Mixing-machines, &c.

## PILL COATING & PRINTING.

Pill-printing has long been considered a luxury, and remained in the hands of a Paris house, which alone  
possessed a proper coating process.

As a matter of fact, the coating was the unique difficulty to the extension of the process. This no longer is  
the case, and we are in a position to offer our clients communication of a means of coating pills. This  
coating serves as a protection to the substances composing the pills; also, it is absolutely soluble in the  
gastric juices, and a clear impression is obtained by printing.

The coating effectually protects the pills from alteration from whatever cause, in any climate or tem-  
perature. It is less costly than silver or sugar coating.

Thus, by our means, pill and granule printing has become quite practicable. It gives a superior  
appearance to the goods, besides which the printed inscription has the advantage of advertising the  
manufacturer's name, or of indicating the nature of the active principle.



## NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

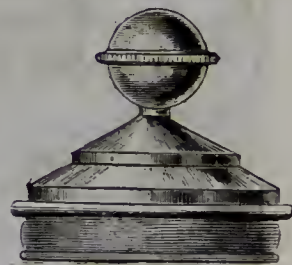
A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the  
glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is  
made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

*Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.*

**C. MELIN,**

37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.



Section of the Nickel  
Stopper when closed.

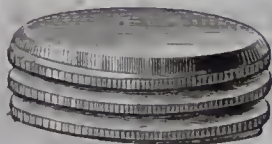


**COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.**

METAL BOTTLE CAPS  
AND  
SCREWED BOTTLES.

For Paints, Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Oils, and all Fluid  
or Semi-Fluid Substances.

PERFUME SPRINKLERS  
AND  
BOTTLES.

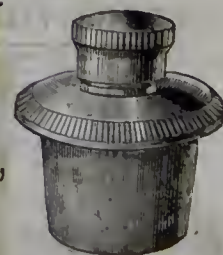


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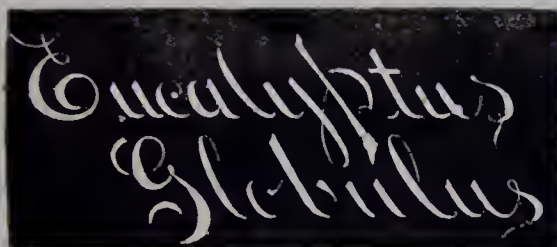
**H. G. SANDERS & SON**  
**MANUFACTURERS,**  
VICTORIA WORKS, VICTORIA GARDENS, NOTTING HILL GATE,  
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1820





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COLOUR OF PAINT.BRISTOL—Manufactories: Phoenix Wharf and  
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"Phoenix Bristol."LONDON—Manufactory: Alpha Works, Millwall  
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IN ALL THE ART SHADES.For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry  
with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large  
Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.**WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,**  
PAINTS & COLOURS OF ALL  
KINDS.**MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE,**  
In Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.**HIGH-CLASS VARNISHES**Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators, &c.  
OIL BOILERS, REFINERS, & MERCHANTS  
Export Orders receive special and prompt attention.We distill pure oil of Eucalyptus GLOBULUS (which contain  
66 per cent. of Eucalyptol, far in excess of any other variety) as a by-pro-  
duct in the manufacture of our Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid, and are  
therefore, enabled to place it in quantities at a much lower rate than has  
heretofore been asked for it.**DOWNIE B. I. P. CO.**4 REDCROSS STREET, LIVERPOOL; and  
204 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO**PURE TARTAR EMETIC.****PURE OXIDE OF ANTIMONY.**Showing 98 per cent. of anhydrous Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.This product is obtained BY A NEW PROCESS, and  
is offered at VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.**POULENC FRÈRES,**

92 Rue Vieille du Temple, PARIS.

Grand Prize, Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1889.

**SEABURY'S MUSTARD PLASTERS****ARE THE BEST.**

|          |     |     |                    |                     |              |
|----------|-----|-----|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|          | 100 | 10  | 6                  | 3 leaves; 1         | 5-yard rolls |
| On cloth | 84/ | 10/ | 6/                 | 7/ 10/ 84/ per doz. |              |
|          |     |     |                    | 6 in. 6 in.         | 12 in wide   |
|          | 100 | 50  | 10 leaves; 1 yard  | 5-yard rolls        |              |
| On paper | 60/ | 30/ | 7/ 7/ 60/ per doz. |                     |              |
|          |     |     | 6 in.              |                     | 12 in. wide  |

SEABURY'S Half-strength Mustard Plasters on Paper, 10  
leaves in box, 7/ per dozen boxes.These Plasters are intended to meet the wants of persons of specially  
sensitive skins, who cannot endure the activity of full strength.

SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT.

[1]

**SEABURY & JOHNSON,**46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
NEW YORK AND HAMBURG.**CHALMERS' PATENT SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX.****THE ONLY BOX**

That fulfils ALL the requirements of the POST OFFICE.

Is fastened INSTANTLY.

Cannot open by accident.

Is immensely strong.

Has no corners.

No seams, joints, nor solder.

Nothing to scratch or tear letters.

Is practically air-tight:—Is used  
for Flour, Cherry Blossom,  
Sanitas, and Soap-Powders.Dispenses with string, bags, and  
paper.

Saves 19 minutes out of 20.

**OVER 300,000 SOLD.**

SAVING THEIR OWN COST.

**W. B. CHALMERS,** 37 MINCING LANE,  
E.C.



**S.V.R., B.P.**

We wish to draw the attention of Chemists to the excellence of the spirit we supply for pharmaceutical purposes. We have devoted great care and attention to this branch and have made it a leading line.

That our efforts in this direction have been appreciated is proved by the number of *unsolicited* testimonials we have received from nearly every town in the country, of which the following is a specimen:—

GENTLEMEN,—

Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Messrs. Stephen Smith &amp; Co.

The Pharmacy, Morecambe.

Yours faithfully, JOSH. N. CUTTS, B.Sc., F.C.S.

In consequence of the increase in the spirit duty our prices will be—

S.V.R. 56 o.p. ... .. 19s. 3d.

Double Distilled, 56 o.p. ... .. 19s. 7d.

CASH WITH ORDER.

REDUCTIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

**SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.**

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 19/10, 56 o.p.; 20/4, 60 o.p. Cash with Order. Reductions for Quantities.

**STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.**

**S** <sup>0</sup>/<sub>56</sub> **V** <sup>0</sup>/<sub>60</sub> **R**  
19/2 19/8

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

CASH  
WITH  
ORDER.

49 CLERKENWELL  
ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE

CHEAPEST HOUSE

FOR METHYLATED SPIRIT

TREBLY DISTILLED BY OURSELVES.

PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY  
PURPOSE.ST. ANDREW'S  
DISTILLERY,

**S** <sup>0</sup>/<sub>61</sub> **V** <sup>0</sup>/<sub>64</sub> **M**

Jars, 2-gallon, 2/6; 3-gallon, 3/; 4-gallon, 4/  
Drums, 5-gallon, 3/6; 6-gallon, 4/; 10-gallon, 6/.

**S. V. METH.****JONES & COMPANY,**

COPPERFIELD ROAD

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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in  
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**REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.**  
SAMPLES FREE.

**PETROLEUM JELLY**

PARAFFINUM MOLLE B.P. (PIONEER BRAND.)

Equal to and Cheaper than **VASELINE.**

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

White, Yellow, Veterinary, and Waterproof. All kinds put up in 1-lb., 5-lb.,  
7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Patent Tins, and in 300-lb. Barrels.

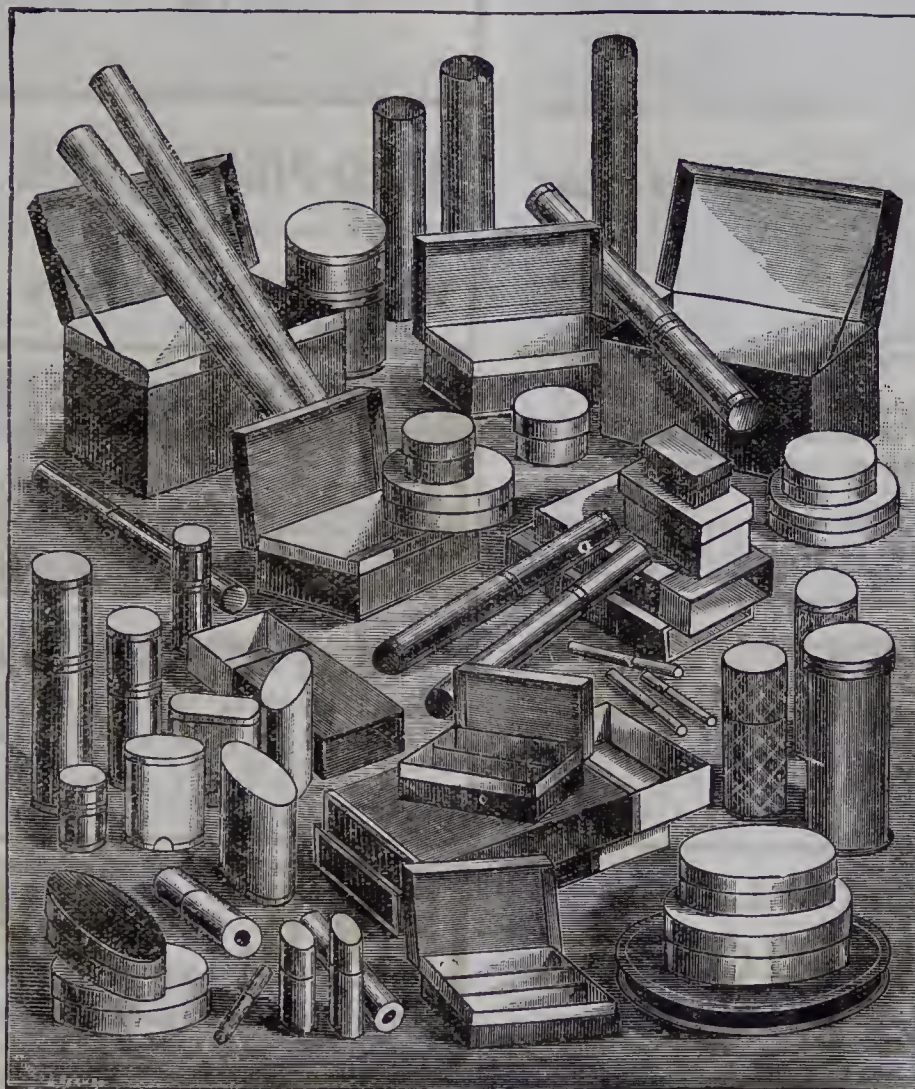
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# BOXES FOR

Baking Powder.  
Brushes.  
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Camphor.  
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Cotton Wool.  
Disinfectants.  
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Sponges.  
Feeding Bottles.  
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Tobacco.  
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Horse Powders  
And  
For Export.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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### FANCY CARD & OTHER BOXES, ROUND, OVAL, OR SQUARE.

Office and Warehouse } 8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Steam Works—BROAD YARD, TURNMILL STREET.

Send your Sample  
for estimates and  
compare prices.

Workmanship  
and Punctuality  
guaranteed.



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OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
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Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

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325 & 328 RUE ST. MARTIN PARIS.  
With an Entrepot at St. Mandé, near the enceinte of Paris, for  
Spirituos Medicines and Oils,  
Principal IMPORTER and AGENT in France for the Leading ENGLISH  
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ALITIES, is open to arrange with Firms desirous of Manufacturing in  
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E. A. has an extensive and influential connection, and can buy  
French Patent Medicines cheaper than any other firm with 2 per cent.  
commission for cash payments.

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**SANFORD & SON**  
MANUFACTURERS, SANDY, BEDS  
Sole Proprietors of Sanford's Celebrated RAT POISON, with-  
out doubt the best ever introduced. Price, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. per box.  
Also MICE POISON; cannot be excelled. In packets, 3d., 6d., and  
1s. each. Liberal terms to Chemists.  
Wholesale of BARCLAY & SON, SANGER & SON, NEWBURY &  
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SPECIALITIES—  
Arabic and Varnish Gums, Glucose, Glycerine, Beeswax,  
Honey, Rhubarb, Insect Powder, Saffron, &c., &c.  
Country orders for original packages included in public sale purchases at fractional  
margins.

**ANTECZEMA**  
THE NEW EMOLLIENT SKIN PAINT.  
A harmless, non-poisonous, and unique remedy for  
SKIN DISEASES.  
A few applications will cure the most inveterate cases. It acts like magic, and is  
without a rival. In bottles, price 2/6. Write for terms to the Sole Agent—  
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**MONA BOUQUET.**  
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